THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FRAUDS IN THE SAILORS' VOTES.

Ballot-Box Stuffing on the Mississippi.

COPPERHEADISM ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

The following letter was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by Fleet Captain A. M. Pennock, temporarily commanding the Mississippi Squadron. The Navy Department some time since issued instructions to the commanders of all squadrons to afford every facility to the agents of States, appointed by competent authority, to secure a fair vote.

The New York *World*, with characteristic mendacity, asserts that Secretary Welles has sent "a three-masted revenue steamer to take the Presidential votes of the seamen at Hilton Head, Key West, and in the Gulf," and also that the Commissioner sent on board refused to take McClellan votes. Now, Secretary Welles has no more control of the revenue steamers than he has of the United States Supreme Court. He has not sent a revenue steamer or any other steamer upon such a commission.

The truth is, that the *World* is only crying "stop thief!" over such frauds as are exposed in the subjoined letter, sent by Captain Pennock. The Copperheads send out commissioners to take only McClellan votes, and if possible, to transmute Union votes into copper, and then attempt to cover up their rascality with such lies as that in the *World* of yesterday.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD ESSEX, MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 22.—Captain A. M. Pennock, United States Navy, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.—Sir: On the 17th instant arrived by the naval supply steamer *New National* a Mr. Michael McKeon, accompanied by his clerk, a Mr. Hugh F. Meighan. Mr. Keon announced himself to me as a Commissioner, appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, to distribute the blank forms requisite to enable soldiers and sailors who are qualified electors of that State to vote at the approaching general election. In support of this statement, he exhibited to me the commission of Governor Seymour to that effect, also an order from Lieutenant-Commander Greer, by your authority, directing all commanding officers of vessels in the Mississippi Squadron to afford to him as commissioner every facility in the execution of his office.

In reply to my inquiries, Mr. McKeon stated that he had with him only the blank forms printed by the State, and that the election ballots for both parties were aboard the flag-ship, expected here within a few hours. I told Mr. McKeon that every opportunity would be afforded to the officers and crew of my division to exercise freely and fully the elective franchise. The Commissioner soon after left the ship, promising to return shortly. That same evening you arrived here in the *Black Hawk*. After paying me my respects, I made inquiry of you in regard to the election ballots.

You informed me that the bag purporting to contain them was opened in your presence, but that no ballots were to be found—the contents consisting solely of the blank forms intended to accompany the ballots. I next saw Mr. McKeon on the afternoon of the following day, when I returned on board the *Essex*, after accompanying you on your official visit to the commanding general and to the defenses of Memphis. He and his clerk were, or rather had been, engaged in filling in the blank forms for some of my men. He had asked my executive officer to administer the requisite oaths, assuring the latter that it was "all right."

I could only exchange a word or two with Mr. McKeon, as I desired, in accordance with your instructions, to place the *Mahaska*, as soon as possible, in a position where she could enfilade the ravine below Fort Pickering. But before I left the *Essex*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Parker informed me that McKeon only brought before him those of my men who were willing to vote for McClellan; and to those men he distributed McClellan ballots, leaving the ship as soon as he had attended to those of his own party.

I saw that the Commissioner was using his public office for shabby electioneering purposes. I afterwards discovered that he had pursued exactly the same course—securing only the McClellan votes—aboard the other gunboats lying here. I reported the circumstances to you. Desirous to defeat such unworthy partisan schemes, and to secure a free and impartial exercise of the elective franchise to the officers and men of the Mississippi Squadron, you requested me to procure correct lists of the Presidential Electors nominated by each one of the great political parties in the State of New York, in order that you might have copies struck off by the flag-ship printing press for the use of those under your command.

The New York city newspapers supplied lists of the Presidential Electors and of the Gubernatorial candidates of both parties, and from these have been carefully printed, and by your order forwarded to each vessel of the squadron in equal proportion, the ballots of each of the great political organizations, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. TOWNSEND,
Commander U. S. N.,
Commanding 7th District, Miss. Squadron.
—*Washington Republican*, Nov. 3.

AN APPEAL TO DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS.

Address of General Walbridge to the Friends of the Late Senator Douglas.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Those of us who enjoyed the intimate personal acquaintance of our departed leader will bear enthusiastic testimony to his intense, unexhausting devotion to the Union. Throughout the memorable winter of 1860-61 he exhausted the resources of conciliation and of statesmanship in zealous, unselfish efforts to avert the calamity of civil war, because he feared such war, if inaugurated by the Federal authority, would prove the grave of the Union.

But when secession and rebellion culminated in a wanton attack on the national flag and its heroic defenders, the great champion of popular sovereignty threw his whole heart into the struggle for our national integrity, and breathed out his soul in invocations to his countrymen to "fight till the last armed foe expires," in defense of that sacred and precious heritage bequeathed to us by our revolutionary ancestors.

In the spirit of that invocation, I, one of the humblest but most devoted of your number, who from the hour the first Rebel gun was fired at Sumter, have been a War Democrat, and nothing else—entreat you to read carefully and thoughtfully the rival platforms of the Baltimore and Chicago Conventions, respectively, and decide which of them most nearly embodies the sentiment and is imbued with the spirit of your deceased chief, and give your efforts and your votes to the cause which the heart of Douglas must honor and bless.

In a crisis like this, party names, organizations, affiliations, are nothing. The salvation of the Republic is everything. Let no one who ever loved and honored our great statesman be justly reproached with lack of courage or of self-sacrifice in this hour of the nation's supreme trial.

For myself, I can read the Chicago platform no otherwise than as a white flag of surrender to the Rebels—as a confession of defeat by the nation in its struggle to vindicate its just authority and maintain its territorial integrity! And having vainly waited long enough in the hope to see that platform repudiated and set aside by the supporters of the Chicago candidate, I hereby entreat you to unite with me in opposing to the death everything that looks like truckling to traitors—everything that can be received with exultation by the conspirators who broke up the Democratic party and defeated it national candidates simply to create a pretext for rebellion and disunion. I shall cast my vote for the unconditional Union candidates throughout, and entreat all who are proud of their past association and sympathy with Stephen A. Douglas to do likewise.

Yours, in the faith and hope of the true Democracy, BENJAMIN WALBRIDGE.

New York, November 2, 1864.
—*New York Times of to-day.*

A Yorkshire Hermit.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire there dwells a man of property, who, from some cause or other, is in a degree emulating the character immortalized by Dickens in one of his Christmas numbers of *All the Year Round*. He lives in a large old mansion, into which no feet are allowed to encroach. His food is left for him in a shed; and last year's crops are out in the fields yet; the hay rotting in cocks, uncut; and the rye grass standing in one field about six feet in height.—*Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.*

—Here is a fine bull produced by the *Independance* in a burst of fine writing:—"A hundred thousand hearts were beating as they witnessed the ascent of Nadar; a hundred thousand eyes were watching the movements of the balloon"—thus showing that each possessor of a heart was either shutting one eye or had but one eye—a singular Belgian race.

News from the South.

HOOD'S OPERATIONS.

Scarcity of Clothing in the Rebel Army.

COBB IN THE RECRUITING BUSINESS.

The Expected Attack Upon Wilmington.

From the Richmond Examiner, November 1.

The Southern papers bring us very little of the movements and operations of Hood's army. This may be accounted for from the fact that his army is constantly on the move, and there is very little opportunity, for this reason, of communicating with the press. From the accounts we get it seems to be a settled fact that General Hood broke up his camp at Gadsden, Alabama, on the 23d, moved northward in the direction of Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee, and is now, in all probability, in Middle Tennessee. The events of the next few days will be looked for with interest. It is reported that Forrest has been ordered forward to attack Bridgeport. A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, writing from Gadsden, Alabama, says:—

The army has moved. The troops are gone. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier has taken his farewell peep of the south side of the Coosa.

On Friday, October 21, Stewart's Corps marched out in the van. It was followed by Lee, or rather Dick Taylor, who occupies the centre, and to day, at dawn, the delighted Tennesseans, under Cheatham, crossed the river Jordan, or Coosa. The transportation quickly followed, and at noon the pontoon was taken up and also hurried forward after the troops.

What does it mean? It has but one signification; that is "forward." General Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps. "But," said he, "we are going home now, and I'll strap myself to my saddle before they shall leave me behind."

General Beauregard is with General Hood. Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and morale of the men are unbounded.

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, about Sunday, October 23, or the next day. The weather is delicious and the roads good. The days are just cool enough to make a tramp of thirty miles a healthful exercise, and the nights not too cool for sound and happy slumbers by great log heaps.

The Rebel Army Rapidly Recruiting—Scarcity of Shoes and Blankets.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Alabama, October 22, 1864.—It is the prevailing opinion here that Sherman's 20th Corps of Yankee soldiers still occupy Atlanta, and only that one; but some prisoners captured recently, and brought in yesterday, affirm that there are three corps yet there. If it were not for Sherman's superior numbers there would be no risk in putting every confidence in General Hood's success. There are some who do not doubt it even now, while the disparity in numbers is thought to be so great.

An officer yesterday told me that this difference was daily growing less. Men were making their appearance in the ranks again, with gun and knapsack, who had not been heard from before in months, lying in hospitals and out of the way.

The cavalry forces which General Wheeler carried into Middle Tennessee with him, some of which became pretty thoroughly scattered, are being gathered together again under their old commander.

General Beauregard's headquarters have been changed from Jacksonville to Gadsden.

It is to be regretted that General Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule. And there are some regiments who have not been paid in fifteen months! Of course, then, the men have nothing in the way of money with which to purchase clothing for themselves. There are many hundreds of men in camp at Blue Mountain for the want of proper outfits. They are full of enthusiasm, and anxious to join the advancing army, but are kept back by the cause indicated. The wind is already cold and chilling in these mountains, and, unless the country promptly forwards these supplies, or General Hood goes into Tennessee and Kentucky and captures them, there will be great suffering among his troops.

But there can be no excuse for the Government in not paying off the men. The officers and men on post duty, the detailed men at home, the contractors, the quartermasters, in fact, everybody except the poor soldiers in the ranks are promptly paid. It is enough to arouse the indignation of the whole country. But there is not a murmur among these heroes. They press forward to danger and to liberty hatless, coatless, bootless, moneyless, ready to endure all and to brave all for the sake of their country's independence.

A correspondent writes from Jacksonville, Ala., under date of the 20th:—

Since my last letter not a gun has been fired the news of which has been received here. Therefore I may truthfully say "all quiet along the Coosa."

I am glad to see large quantities of shoes and clothing coming up. There is still a large brigade of men detained here, however, for the want of shoes. Generals Beauregard and Hood are stirring up the quartermasters about this matter, and I hope it will not be long before no man will be detained from his colors by this cause.

General Howell Cobb in the Recruiting Business—Appeal to the Georgians.

The *Southern Confederacy*, published at Macon, in its evening edition of the 22d, says:—

We published in this morning's edition a manly, thrilling appeal from General Howell Cobb to the people of the State of Georgia. Let it echo from the mountains to the sea shore, and from the eastern to the western limits of the Empire State answer back the battle-cry. Georgians, rally as one man and end the war. He says look at Virginia, that good old State, torn and bleeding at every pore; her citizens murdered in cold blood, her fields laid waste, her rich valley given up to the flames, by order of the commander-in-chief of the Yankee army. See her sons marching by thousands to defend Richmond and Petersburg. See her people suffering for two long, bloody years on short rations, and now threatened with famine. Yet they are more resolved and determined this day than ever before to perish or be free. He states that though Virginia did not accede until Lincoln called upon her for men to force back Georgia and her seceding sisters into the Union, she indignantly spurned the call, and swore to defend them to the last, and "a noble defense it has been."

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES, AND MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, MACON, GA., October 20, 1864.—The movements now being made to redeem every portion of Georgia from the occupation of the enemy will be attended with success if her own people will do their duty. The active and faithful discharge of this duty by every man who owes service to his country, alone is necessary to accomplish the result. To effect this result at once is the object of this circular.

All officers belonging to this command, especially enrolling officers, are instructed to use renewed efforts in enforcing all orders for the return of absentees to their commands, as well as sending forward those who have to for the first time refused to report. These officers are notified that they must see to it that every man in their respective counties or districts, who belongs to the Confederate army, either of the field or the reserve, is made to report at once to his proper command; and in case of the men belonging to the militia, they will report to these headquarters the names of all such found at home without proper authority.

It is the fixed purpose of both Confederate and State authorities that all the men who can serve the country in this critical juncture shall do it, and no effort will be spared by either to effect the result. Not only to officers but to every good citizen is the appeal made to bring into the service every man able to do duty in the field.

A few weeks of faithful service by every man in Georgia able and liable to do it, would drive the last enemy from our soil, and pitch the State forever of their hateful presence. Georgians! the destiny of your State is in your hands. Now is the time to strike the blow; and if the enemy is not driven from your soil it will be your fault, not theirs.

HOWELL COBB, Major-General Commanding, &c.

Important News from the Trans-Mississippi Department—The Splendid Generalship of Smith to Liberate the Chivalry.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 29.

Mr. Wagner, Government messenger, has just arrived from Shreveport, with the most important despatches ever brought from the Trans-Mississippi.

Although we can give no particulars of what is passing on the western bank of the Mississippi, says the Mobile *Register*, still we are at liberty to assert that the news is of the most encouraging and important nature.

We are pleased to learn that the movements in the Trans-Mississippi are carried on with strict secrecy, the despatches all being in cipher, and the "powers that be" as silent as the current of the mighty stream that divides that devoted portion of the Confederacy from their Eastern brethren.

Shelby is near the Arkansas line, capturing forts and destroying Steele's reinforcements and supplies.

Magruder is in Arkansas, operating in the most vigorous manner, and swears, with his usual vehemence (and he is one of those barking dogs that bite), that Steele and he cannot live long in the same State.

It is a pity this memorable movement could not have begun sooner; but that is owing to the difficulty of transportation, &c., and we cannot complain.

Let no one be surprised if the Trans-Mississippi, under the splendid generalship of Kirby Smith, should yet act the most signal part in the liberation of our glorious country.

The Expected Attack Upon Wilmington.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 25.—Returned officers, it is said, report a large fleet gathering in Hampton Roads for the avowed purpose of getting command of Wilmington harbor; but it is difficult to conjecture what they hope to accomplish without the aid of a land force. Then the question arises, from whence can this force be obtained? It would seem, by his repeated call for more troops, that Grant would not be likely to spare any of his veterans; Sheridan has all he can attend to in the valley; Sherman seems to be sufficiently amused in North Georgia; and the Yankee forces in the West are quite made up to us to take care of General Price.

There remain the recruits, it is true; but they can scarcely be made effective for this action, even if Farragut should have the temerity to make the attempt. Current report, however, points out this place as the destination of the fleet—fleet now assembling; and until it can be definitely determined, we must make preparations to meet it.

The position of the Cape Fear defenses renders them strong against an attack by sea, owing chiefly to their proximity to the channel through which vessels must pass to enter the mouth of the river. It is about thirty miles from the town of Wilmington to the sea, the river navigable for large steamers, running through a level, marshy country, well wooded on either shore. Some eight miles below the town is the first bar, and beyond this the stream is clear and deep, until the "Rip" is reached. A long, low, narrow island stretches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving only two narrow inlets at either end for the waters to join each other.

These are here denominated Eastern and Western bar, or Old and New Inlet. Before the war the Western bar was the best, but vessels of any size, and the United States Government made an effort to close the New Inlet entirely, in order to force a larger volume of water through the other, to render it deeper and capable of taking over the bar vessels of greater size and draught.

Many years was this work on hand, and many thousands were spent in hauling stones to throw into the channel, but one of which has ever been heard of since. It was a futile task. The channel deepened, if anything, and the project was abandoned. This inlet is now considered the better of the two by blockade-runners, although a majority of steamers going to Nassau go out the Western bar.

Along the whole extent of the North Carolina coast, the bays, inlets, and harbors are constantly changing, the sands shifting from place to place, filling up an entrance here and deepening another there. Above Harteras swash there is not an inlet at the present time at all navigable, while no longer than twenty years ago there were three or four. At this place there is the same change constantly going on—the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or deepening with astonishing rapidity.

At the Eastern bar the channel runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore, and close under the guns of Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb, while at the Western bar Fort Caswell guards it equally well. Besides these main defenses are several minor batteries strung along the beach, located at points that, to an engineer's eye, seemed to bear most upon the track of vessels coming into the river. There is also close by Fort Fisher, and on a point of land between the "Rip" and the bar, a large earthwork or mound, erected by Colonel Lamb (commander of the forts), which mounts some powerful guns.

For several months past this has been a terror to the fleet outside, and has very properly kept them at a respectful distance. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel from the "Rip" to the bar and beyond; so it will be extremely difficult for even an iron-clad to enter the harbor until these guns are silenced. Bearing upon the "Rip" are several recently constructed works, mounting very effective ordnance.

Upon the eastern "Rip," and almost immediately in the middle of the channel, is the wreck of the iron-clad *Raleigh*, which met with a just, sudden change in the moving sandy bottom; for it was proven she was in the exact line passed the evening previous in safety. By this it will be seen the channel is difficult, even with skilful pilots; that it is easily defensible, and that the proper defenses have been erected. These seem quite adequate, and I am fully of opinion, able to resist any fleet the enemy can now bring against them.

But an attack by water may not be expected alone; for the fleet will undoubtedly co-operate with some kind of land force; and we have also to look to the land side of the works. Here, too, I believe, proper provision has been made. If the plan be to land men at Lockwood's Folly to operate against Caswell, and at Masonboro Sound against Fort Fisher, then we must trust to our land force to meet them. Of General Whiting's force I know nothing, and would say nothing if I did; but entire confidence is here felt in his ability to hold the position, and I believe he will do it.

There is no man understands the ground better; for, as a lieutenant of the United States army, he has surveyed it over and over. And besides, he is defending his own home and his own people. With a proper force at command, I have no fears of the result; it will lapse into siege and bombardment of the forts, as at Charleston, until the rough winter weather drives the unseaworthy iron monitors into some safer haven.

General Bragg is here; but whether on a tour of inspection or to take temporary command I have not heard. For two or three days he has been visiting the various defenses with General Whiting, and I believe is satisfied with the latter's engineering skill. It is understood General Bragg will remain here until the fight is over.

—A block of marble, wrought in Italy for the South Carolina State House, now surmounts the firemen's monument in Chicago Cemetery, having been confiscated in trying to run the blockade to its original destination.

—Recently Moseby has been seen and conversed with by persons of Fairfax county. It is said that since he resumed command of his battalion he has been seriously wounded in the foot, caused by his horse falling upon him. He wears a slipper, and walks with a cane, and evidences by his manner that the wound, if not dangerous, is very painful. It is said that this accident occurred to him several days ago. A novel feat.

—Mayor Alexander, of Springfield, Mass., has made a wager with a Democrat of that city, that in the event of McClellan's election, and within fifteen days thereafter, the Mayor is to give the McClellanite a wheelbarrow ride a distance of two miles, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

—A letter from San Francisco thus mentions the Lady Equestrianism at the Horse Fair:—"Fifteen young ladies contended for the prizes for equestrianism, and I believe fourteen were awarded; the fifteenth, not being pretty, could not expect any. The most graceful and really best horsewoman on the ground received the *second* prize, whereas she ought to have received the first; but she was not *quite* as pretty as one other, and consequently came in for the second although the first in the race. She rode the pacing horse Pacific around the course in 2:38 and Square, an anti-dyspeptic trotter, in 2:15. I think her name is Olmsted, formerly of Chicago."

—The second officer in command of a band of Kentucky guerillas is a woman named Sue Monday. She dresses in male attire, generally sporting a full Confederate uniform. Upon her head she wears a jaunty plumed hat, beneath which escapes a wealth of dark brown hair, falling around and down her shoulders in luxuriant curls. She is possessed of a comely form, has a dark, piercing eye, is a bold rider, and a daring leader. Prior to connecting herself with a gang of outlaws, she was associated with the band commanded by the notorious scoundrel Captain Alexander, who met his doom—a tragic death—a short time ago in Southern Kentucky. Lieutenant Flowers, or Sue Monday, is a practical robber; and many ladies, who have been so unfortunate as to meet her on the highway, can testify with what *sang froid* she presents a pistol and commands "stand and deliver." Her name is becoming widely known, and to the ladies it is always associated with horror.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Gen. Rosecrans to be Assigned to a Command.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—To-day's *Chronicle* publishes the following as an editorial, thus endorsing it semi-officially:—

"The St. Louis *Union* of Saturday last states that it was currently reported in that city the day before, that General Rosecrans has been ordered to report to Washington, to be assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac. General Pleasonton will, of course, succeed him until some other commander is appointed. General Banks was mentioned in well-informed circles as the future commander of the Department."

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

More Destruction of Shipping.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The barque *Albion* (Abraham) *Lincoln*, of Harpswell, Captain Bibber, from Portland, for Cuba, put into this port this morning, with the captains and crews of the ship *Shooting Star*, from New York for Panama; and the barques *Mark L. Potter*, from Bangor for Montevideo, and *Emma L. Hall*, from Cardenas for New York; all of which vessels were burned by the pirate *Chickamauga*, Lieutenant Wilkinson, which left Wilmington, N. C., on October 27.

The *Mark L. Potter* was burned on October 30, and the ship *Shooting Star* and the barque *Emma Hall* on the 31st, in latitude 33 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 70 degrees.

The barque *Albion Lincoln* was captured by the pirate *Chickamauga*, and bonded for $18,000; and sixty persons, including the captains of the barques *Emma L. Hall*, *Mark L. Potter*, and ship *Shooting Star*. Captain Drinkwater reports the new pirate as a screw steamer, painted pea green, fore and aft-schooner rigged, masts short, no topmasts, and two smoke-stacks. She carries three guns, and a crew of one hundred and fifty men. She ran out of Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 27th ult., with two other steamers.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Movements—Maryland will Vote for Mr. Lincoln.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—The judges of election here have agreed to put the oath of allegiance to all voters, without distinction, at the approaching election, and reserve the right, also, of refusing the votes of all persons whom they have reason to know are in sympathy with the Southern Rebels. This the law enables them to do. Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation, giving his opinion that the new Constitutional oath must be administered to all.

The Copperheads, McClellanites, Secessionists, and other elements of the Democratic party held a mass meeting at Rechabite Hall last night, which was fairly attended. They hold another meeting to night at the Maryland Institute.

The Union party here is vigilant day and night. Mr. Lincoln will carry Maryland by a large majority.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the situation of affairs remains unchanged, and the men are making themselves comfortable by building log houses.

A severe rain storm set in yesterday morning, and still continues, making traveling anything but pleasant.

Rebel Raid on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—The *Journal* says a gang of guerillas made an attack on the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday, striking it at Cave City. Several negro soldiers were captured and killed. The scoundrels, after the perpetration of this outrage, retreated from the road in great haste.

Imprisonment of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Major-General Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabel, and four Rebel colonels, captured by General Pleasonton at the battle of Osage, left here yesterday for Johnson's Island.

From six to eight inches of snow fell here yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Flour has declined 10 cents; sales of 6000 bbls at $7 50@8 25 for State; $8 05@12 25 for Ohio, and $10 @13 for Southern. Wheat has declined 2@3 cents; sales 40,000 bushels, including 30,000 at $1 70 for No. 2 Chicago spring, and 14,000 bushels at $2 06@2 10 for Amber. Corn is dull and 1@2c lower; sales of 140,000 bush. at 84@86c. Oats dull and nominal at 63@64c. Whisky dull at $1 75@1 79.

—Mr. L. P. Barrett, the actor, and a young actress, La Petite Alice, went on a hand-car by night from Richmond, Indiana, a distance of forty-five miles.

—Miss Mary Prevost, the actress, was lately robbed of $1500 during a supper she had given to some friends at her hotel in St. Louis. She afterwards recovered the money.

—E. B. M. Rocker, the correspondent of the Indiana *State Journal*, has come to grief down in Sherman's department. He has been arrested by order of General Sherman, and is now engaged in sweeping the streets of Chattanooga. His particular offense is not known.

—A company organized for the purpose of building Felt's Type Setting Machines have nearly completed a machine for the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*. This machine is run by steam, and both sets type and distributes at the same time.

—The proprietors of the Hartford *Courant*, which was one hundred years old October 29, on that day issued a *fac simile* of the first or specimen number, dated October 29, 1764. It is a little larger than a sheet of foolscap paper, and is quite a curiosity.

—A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit the plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation. Did you ever!

—General Custer, who has so distinguished himself in the battles won by General Sheridan, and who has been made a Major-General, is but twenty-four years old. He's "one of the boys," and his mother must be proud of him, like that other mother of his, his country.

—A remarkable story comes from Viteolo, Italy, about the late Cardinal Bedina. It appears that his body lay in state in a church there, enclosed in a triple coffin, when suddenly an explosion was heard as if from his coffin, and the corpse was forcibly ejected, the bier and the lighted candles around it were overturned. The few people in the church fled in dismay. The police attributed the affair to the explosion of a bomb which had been placed under the coffin, and immediately arrested several citizens suspected of liberalism.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 53½. Noon, 55. One P. M., 53. Wind, W. S. W.

THE KILLING OF JAMES CAMPBELL—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The investigation in the case of JAMES CAMPBELL, who was killed on last Saturday night, in front of the Commonwealth Building, during the passage of the Democratic procession, was continued yesterday afternoon, by Coroner TAYLOR, at the Central Police Station.

The first witness examined was KATE LEHMAN Her evidence was as follows:—I reside at No. 112 Poplar street; I was on Chesnut street, above Sixth, on last Saturday night; it was about half past eleven o'clock; the disturbance commenced about the time the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Ward Delegations were passing; I saw a man dressed in the uniform of a soldier; had a cap on, and had on his breast a McClellan badge; this man had a lantern, which he threw aside, and pulled something out of his pocket; this he threw at the old man, which struck him and knocked him down.

EMMA COLEMAN, No. 149 Coates street, sworn—I saw disturbance on Chesnut street above Sixth; there were several fights at that place during the evening, but the principal one was the fight when the old man was killed; the old gentleman was standing a short distance above the Commonwealth Building; he was struck by a person in the procession, who was dressed in uniform; I think he belonged to the Seventeenth Ward delegation.

MATTIE LOWN, No. 113 Coates street, sworn—I was on Chesnut street above Sixth, during the disturbance at that place; I witnessed a man dressed in uniform; he came out of the procession and threw something which appeared like a blackjack, and which felled the old man to the ground.

Lieutenant EDWARD ELLIOTT, sworn—I am living at No. 507 Pine street; I did not see the old man struck; I saw an individual who was struck with a beer bottle; a number of those in the line of the procession were engaged in the fight, and used their lanterns and other missiles freely.

EDSON ROBERTS, No. 5 Drayson place, sworn—I witnessed the disturbance on Chesnut street; I saw the old gentleman struck; I was standing near the deceased, and the missile which struck him flew by my head; the Seventeenth Ward delegation was passing at the time; the missile was thrown from one in the line of the procession, as it came from that direction; I saw a number of men come from the procession, and strike several gentlemen on the sidewalk; it was comparatively quiet in that quarter until this fight between the gentlemen took place.

FOW. HAINES, No. 1222 Wood street, sworn—During the disturbance on Saturday night I was at Sixth and Chesnut streets; I saw the old man after he had been struck; the fight was general at that point; I did not see any police officer strike any one.

FREDERICK R. SNYDER, No. 707 Spruce street—I was standing in front of Howard's Express office on Saturday night; the old gentleman was struck by a lantern thrown by some person belonging to the Seventeenth Ward delegation; I was standing close to him at the time; I helped to carry him down into an eating cellar; he was struck back of the ear; there was a young lady struck at the time; I did not see any of the police force strike, but a number of them were struck by riotous individuals.

ISAAC MUFF, S. W. corner Third and Poplar streets, sworn—I saw the old gentleman after he had been struck; I did not see the one striking the fatal blow; several clubs were flying in every direction; I was struck on the head with a piece of a club; I did not see any of the police force strike.

JOHN GRAHAM, residing in Cherry street, above No. 13, sworn—I was on the south side of Chesnut street, above Sixth, on last Saturday night; the old gentleman was on the north side of the street; I saw a military man and a police officer standing near him; I was parading in the early part of the evening with the Minute Men; I saw police officers trying to quell the disturbance, but did not see any of them deliberately strike; I was not engaged in the riot; I did not see any one strike the old man.

PATRICK BRADY, No. 629 Alder street, sworn—I did not see the old gentleman struck; but I did see a police officer strike an individual on the south side of the street; this man was taken away by two officers.

Mr. SHAPLEIGH, sworn—On Sunday last I made a post mortem examination upon the body of an old man at the Central Station; an inch and a half under the hair ear was a contused wound, hardly perceptible through the skin; I examined the brain; there was no bruise about the scalp, but a clot of blood was found pressing upon the face of the brain; this, in my opinion, was the cause of his death; this might have been caused by a blow or a fall; the wound on the neck was evidently caused by a blunt instrument.

A number of other witnesses were examined when the investigation was continued over until this afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of George Francis Bogart, aged four years, who was run over by a Government wagon, at Montgomery and Girard avenues, and killed. There were two wagons attached together, and the unfortunate lad attempted to jump on the tongue of the last one, when he fell, the wheels passing over his body, and inflicting injuries which caused his death in about an hour. He had just previous to the accident been driven away from the wagons while hanging on one of them. The driver was unaware of what had happened until informed by a person who had witnessed the occurrence.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.—The following regiments, in companies, passed through our city and were fed at the Cooper Shop Saloon yesterday:—

A detachment of 800 sick and wounded men from Petersburg half of whom were fed at the Cooper Shop Saloon. Company E, 7th United States Infantry, 48 men, commanded by Lieutenant Collin. 11th Maine Volunteers, 95 men and 7 officers. A detachment of 31 and 10th New Jersey, 12 men from Beverly. 710 men from different hospitals, District of Columbia. 40 men of the 193d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. 48 men of different regiments.

HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE.—A movement is on foot among the colored people to establish an institution similar in its character to the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society. A meeting of colored citizens in reference to the subject was held last evening at St. Thomas' Church. The following officers have been elected:—President, Dilwyn Parrish; Vice-President, Stephen Smith; Secretary, M. Balderson; Treasurer, Samuel R. Sapico.

RECRUITING TO GO ON.—Yesterday a bill passed both branches of City Councils, providing for the continuation of recruiting in this city. The bounties are the same as before, but regulated as follows:—For twelve months' men, $150; for two years' men, $300; for three years' men, $450; for enrolled citizens who furnish substitutes, $100, $200, and $300, for the respective terms of service.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.—Andrew J. Smith, route agent for the Post Office in the Bangor Branch of the Lehigh Valley road, had a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner yesterday, upon the charge of robbing the mail. The evidence showed that he had taken letters from the train, tore them open, and destroyed them, after taking the contents. He was held to answer at court.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—This morning a horse and carriage stolen from Dr. Toothacher, No. 602 North Seventeenth street, was recovered at a livery stable on Poplar street, above Eleventh. The Doctor went to visit a patient, and while in the house two boys came along, jumped into his carriage, and drove off. After driving around, they placed the horse in livery at the stable where it was found.

ROBBERY.—Some time between twelve o'clock last night and early this morning the residence of Captain James Warner, No. 1506 Lombard street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a handsome gold watch, valued at $380, and two dozen silver spoons. Captain Warner follows the sea, and the watch was presented to him by the parties owning the vessel of which he has charge.

POSTPONED.—The Excursion of the Consumer's Mutual Coal Company to their mines has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. Our readers will perceive by their notice in to-day's paper that Thursday next is fixed, and the letter hour of eight o'clock for starting, returning the same day.

A REGIMENT RE-ENLISTED.—We are happy to announce that the whole Grey Reserve Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke commanding, have re-enlisted, and will arrive in this city from Sheridan's army (6th Corps) this afternoon at about five o'clock. They will return to duty after a short visit to their friends.

THE EXTRA ASSESSMENTS.—The whole number of persons placed on the extra assessment list for the Presidential election is 4485. Of this number, the largest number, 342, were received in the Twentieth Ward. The smallest number, 75, were received in the Fourth Ward.

DAMAGES ASKED FOR.—At the meeting of Select Council, held yesterday afternoon, a petition was presented from Dr. David Jayne, claiming compensation from the city for damages done to his property, No. 611 Chesnut street, by the Democratic parade on Saturday night last.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT GALENA.—This morning, the United States gunboat *Galena*, of M'Clellan notoriety, was reported coming up the river. She came from Key West, and will be repaired at our Navy Yard.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to one hundred and twenty men, ninety-five of whom were credited to the First Ward.

POLITICAL.—At the Union League Hall last night, ex-United States Senator Clemens, of Alabama, delivered an able address to a large audience.

At the Hall of the Invincibles, Rev. William Hatfield and Dr. T. E. Osman spoke to a tolerably large audience.

At a large meeting at Germantown, Governor Curtin, Hon. Lewis Barker, and General J. T. Owen spoke.

The address of the Governor was one of the most able and eloquent he has yet delivered, and as an oratorical effort has few equals. His Excellency speaks to-night at Haddonfield, New Jersey.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening, on the occasion of a great speech from Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland. The able and eloquent orator was frequently applauded during his admirable address.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union was held at Salem, N. J., last night. The Republican Invincibles of this city, and Camden Club were in attendance. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated, there being a grand torchlight procession after the adjournment of the meeting. The Hon. William D. Kelley was among the list of speakers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A horse and dray were run into by a locomotive, on the North Pennsylvania railroad, at Diamond street, yesterday, killing the horse and badly injuring the driver, John Russell.

ARRIVED.—The remains of Captain G. W. Hawkins, of the 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived in this city yesterday. The deceased died from wounds received in front of Petersburg.

INCREASE OF SALARY.—An ordinance is now before the Committee on Finance of City Councils to increase the salary of the Mayor of Philadelphia to $5000 per annum, after the first of January next.

COLONEL THOMAS' REGIMENT.—A telegram has been received, stating that Colonel Thomas' Regiment will arrive in this city this afternoon.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

LINES RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO GEORGE Francis Train, candidate for the next Presidency:—

How brilliant is the march of mind!
To day leaves yesterday behind;
But art nowhere such increase gains
As in the modern railway trains.
First horses drew; then steam was used;
Caloric has some minds amused;
But now all these we can surpass,
For here's a Train that goes by—gas!

George, buy your clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental, and don't make a paradise of yourself.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

FOR THE OPERA.—The most elegant Opera Cloaks we have ever seen we noticed on exhibition this morning, at the saleswoom of Messrs. Grover & Baker, the well-known Sew

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Five Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

Union State Central Committee Rooms, No. 1105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, November 2, 1864.—Our friends in the different counties throughout the State are requested to telegraph the returns of the Presidential election at the earliest possible moment, addressed to "George H. Boker, Esq., Secretary Union League, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia."

Simon Cameron, Chairman.

A. W. Benedict, Wm. Forney, } Secretaries.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Governor of our Commonwealth has issued his annual proclamation calling upon the people of our land to return thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He has vouchsafed to our nation. Some of our citizens who are slightly tinctured with melancholia can see but little to be thankful for, and cannot see the hand of God guiding and blessing the nation He has chosen as His "peculiar people." From such we would ask a few moments' attention, while we recount the numerous kindnesses and ceaseless care with which the Lord has strewn our path during the year which will shortly close.

He has blessed our State with the greatest gift that Heaven vouchsafes to man—perfect health. Look at the experience of years that are gone; look at the devastations which have laid waste so many homes by those frightful epidemics, the cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox. But, say those who murmur at the acts of Providence, "our land is afflicted with war—sad, unrelenting war—which carries a loved one out of every house, and fills thousands of homes with mourning surpassing that of violent disease." But is it not better, oh, father and mother! to have your sons die in defense of the most sacred rights of man, than to see them linger away and at last fall into the grave exhausted by some loathsome disease?

"To every one upon this earth death come h soon or late;
"And how can man die better than by facing fearful odds
"For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his Gods?"

Murmur not at the dispensations of Providence, for "the ways of the Lord are not as our ways."

Again—Is there no cause for thanksgiving in the abundant crops which fill our barns to overflowing, and say to the poorest of our land, "Eat, drink, and be merry!" When we see Ireland groaning beneath the dread of starvation, when other lands are filled with apprehensions of coming despair, it is a pleasant thought, O farmer! as you scatter your seed, that for every handful which you cast the cries of your fellow-beings in other climes are changed into thanksgiving, and their sadness into joy. Should we not be thankful that our teeming fields enable us to supply the wants of our army, and ease the pain of the sick and wounded? Ceres has proved the truest friend to Mars. Surely for this we ought to raise our songs of thanksgiving.

Again—In our national affairs, have we not cause for joy? Have not the prospects brightened since last we read the Governor's call for thanksgiving? Has not victory perched upon our banners in every battle, both on land and sea? Are we not nearer to-day the consummation of our hopes?

When, says ancient mythology, the first woman opened the Pandora-box, out flew disease, famine, pestilence, and war. She quickly closed the lid, but all had escaped to desolate the earth, except Hope, and it remained alone forever in the human breast.

But in the hearts of the American people there remains one other quality besides hope—that is, determination. And these twin attributes of a great nation will lead us on to victory and a permanent peace. Can any one say, after thinking over what might have been our lot, after seeing with his mind's eye our State desolated by the foot of the invader, barns empty, and the populace crying for bread; defeat happening to our armies; destruction to our nation, and disease at home, that we are not blessed? Can any one, after these things, hesitate to return his thanks for a complete preservation from such horrors?

Thanksgiving Day! What fond imaginings it calls up! The reunion of long-separated friends and relatives. To the mind of childhood, the vision of a gigantic turkey looms up before the delighted mind; and truly a turkey, with proper surroundings, is a cause in itself for a special thanksgiving.

Happiness is the prominent feature of the day, joy fills every heart, and the soul of man sends up its thanks to its Creator.

Upon such a day, it is proper to give to the poor, help the needy, free the oppressed, and offer to the Almighty our sincere thanks for all the goodness He has shown to the children of men.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

While the prodigious strides, while Botany has grown from infancy to manhood, and Geology has been born, we are apt to overlook the great improvements which have been made in the science of war, for war is as much a science as the foregoing. A most instructive and interesting work could be written on the improvement of modern warfare over that of the dark ages. The discovery of gunpowder has wrought the mighty revolution, and but for it we might still have been fighting with arrows and maneuvring like the Macedonian Phalanx. Then the army consisting of the most men could win the victory. They fought hand to hand, and after each couple had one of them slain, the side which had a balance won the conflict. But now all things are changed. That side which has the most artillery and the most expert marksmen to-day wins the fight. A battle is no longer a contest of matter but a struggle of mind. It was the mind of Ericsson that saved us from foreign war; it will be the inventive genius of Dahlgren that will yet succeed in enabling us to vanquish internal foes. Mind is now the instrument of war, force is only its slave.

It may seem an astonishing fact, yet nevertheless a great truth, that gunpowder has saved human life. At the battles of ancient times the slain were numbered by their tens of thousands. At Cannæ the rings from the dead Roman knights were counted by the bushelfull, while now the slain are counted by hundreds; and the most terrific battles of modern times can only number less thousands slain than a man has fingers on his hand. Such is the improvement wrought by mind; and we hope yet to see the day when science shall so perfect the instruments of death, that the weak will equal the strong, and all war cease on account of the universal slaughter which will attend its path. Let us hope that the day may not be far distant when the iron hills of the Keystone State will yield their ore for other purposes than to forge the "bolts of the thunder of war," when Mars will be dethroned and universal peace bless all lands.

But this happy consummation is not desirable until the power of our Government shall rule, from the pine-clad hills of Maine to the grassy glades of Texas, from the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the Pacific. When this is accomplished, we pray for universal peace.

War Democrats, Listen to Your Leader.—General Hiram Walbridge, the friend of Douglas, and leader of the War Democracy of the Empire City, has written a letter calling on the supporters and friends of the lamented Douglas, whose memory was insulted by the action of the Chicago Convention, to listen to the voice of this leader and follow in the path which he would have trod, were he on earth. The whole letter is published in another column, and we commend it to the earnest attention of all true War Democrats. The General is too well known to need commendation from our pen, and his voice will be listened to with attention by all.

SEYMOUR'S FREE BALLOT.

Not content with cheating the soldiers around Richmond and Petersburg out of their votes, Horatio Seymour extends his fraud system to the Southwest. Captain Pennock, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, is as true a patriot as walks the quarter-deck, and he entertains a whole-souled contempt for all traitors, whether in arms or whether they hold high position among the free people of the North.

Consequently, when he discovered the game of Seymour's agents who had been sent down to take the vote in his squadron, he promptly stopped it, by distributing equally tickets with the names of the Union candidates, Lincoln and Johnson, and the Seymour candidates, McClellan and Pendleton. Seymour's game was blocked by this flank movement. His agents were instructed *to receive only the votes of those men who desired to vote for* McClellan—the New York soldier and freeman who had a preference for Mr. Lincoln was to be denied the privilege of voting.

This is the "free ballot" again, of which the Democrats boast. This is the "free ballot" which in huge letters is emblazoned on Democratic transparencies in Democratic processions, where Democrats outrage the community by mobbing Union club-houses, and prove their devotion to freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of action, by crushing in the skulls of men who do not choose to adopt their mode of thinking, and who cannot understand the claims of George B. McClellan to the Presidency.

The country will thank Captain Pennock for his action in this matter; and every man having a regard for honesty and the welfare of the nation will indignantly repudiate a party which so persistently endeavors to stay by fraud its failing fortunes.

Impartial, but Indiscreet.—In the recent Democratic procession, one of the wards bore a transparency having on it a large blue lump, with a smaller ball above it, and bearing a label disapproving of "Scotch caps.' This was a *cutting* reflection upon President Lincoln; but we must not find fault. The procession displayed no partiality. In several parts of its line we noticed large boats, representing, we suppose, the gunboat *Galena*—at least, so the crowd understood it, as their Irish explanations testified.

We advise our Democratic friends, however, to avoid in future such jokes. The *Galena*, decidedly, more than counterbalances the cock-and-bull story of "Scotch caps."

THE FOLLY OF REVOLUTION.

The leaders of the Democratic party are making a great fuss about the freedom and purity of the elections. They insist that they will have a free ballot, and more than intimate that if the right should be denied, or in any manner or degree interfered with, they will have a "free fight." This is all very terrible, certainly, and nervous people may possibly be made very uneasy by what they are pleased to style the premonitory mutterings of an impending revolution, and all that sort of thing.

But there is not much danger, and for two very good reasons. In the first place our people are not revolutionary in their disposition. They are by habit, by education, and by natural temper, inclined to peace and order, rather than to social disturbance and turmoil. They would rather bear temporary evils of almost any kind, than upheave and overthrow the whole structure of society, in order to cure a mischief that may be more easily remedied, or watch, if let alone, would correct itself.

Besides, revolutions are very expensive and inconvenient, and instead of resulting in any improvement of the public condition, or achieving the ends contemplated by those who foment and initiate them, they often leave a people in a much worse condition than that in which they found them. History is full of striking proofs of the truth of this remark. When the storm is raised it is apt to rage without restraint. Nothing is so uncontrollable as a multitude in a state of anarchy, and inflamed by the mad passions of party zeal and animosity. In such a situation of affairs the innocent and guilty are confounded, and all suffer alike. The authority of law is entirely superseded by the blind fury of the mob, which grows in violence with every hour. Even the sentiments of humanity are no longer able to stay the fearful lust of blood and destruction, whose appetite grows with what it feeds on, and the whole land becomes a kind of pandemonium filled with demons, who run about venting their malignity on everybody and everything with indiscriminating atrocity.

Surely no sane people would or should cause so frightful a state of disorder as that which France witnessed in 1798, while it is possible to preserve liberty by a resort to regular and peaceful measures. Indeed, revolution is the worst of all imaginable means to preserve civil freedom. Almost every experiment to protect popular government against the encroachments of power, or other abuses, has terminated in its subversion and the establishment on its ruins of a strong and consolidated, if not essentially despotic, rule. After the people have had a certain career of revolution and license, and sated their passions with a surfeit of blood and devastation, they grow weary of the terrible saturnalia, and experience that revulsion which makes them seek an escape from the horrid drama of turbulence and chaos by invoking the protecting sway of the first man who has the courage, the ability, and the ambition to bring them into subjection, by establishing over them an absolute autocracy. Thus revolution, begun by a blind and impatient people as a means of securing liberty, ends most frequently in its utter and permanent destruction.

But were this not so, still the people of this country have no real cause for revolution. Any grievances of which they might complain are remediable by an appeal to constitutional modes of redress, while, in any event, endurance of evils for a comparatively brief season is far preferable to an insurrection which can right no wrong, but must be productive of untold disasters and suffering to all classes, orders, and conditions of the people.

What Does it Portend?—August Belmont bets that if President Lincoln is re-elected the war will either continue four years *or a disgraceful peace ensue*. Has Mr. Belmont any information from his principals, the Rothschilds, as to the intention of foreign Powers to interfere and compel a separation? Under no other circumstances is such a thing possible. Under these it is not probable. We would only have to fight England and France at once, instead of three years hence. For fight and defeat them we must.

Periodicals Received.—Our thanks are due to Mr. John J. Kromer, Periodical and Patent Medicine dealer, No. 403 Chesnut street, for late numbers of *Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, London Illustrated News* and *Times, Temple Bar, Cornhill, Punch, Society* and *Harper's Magazines*.

STARTLING REPORTS FROM DELAWARE BAY.

A Pirate at the Breakwater.

NO ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Two pilots who arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from New Castle, report that the news was brought there that a pirate vessel, supposed to be the *Tallahassee*, came into the Delaware Breakwater yesterday morning and destroyed several vessels at anchor there, among them the pilot-boat *Conner* and a buoying schooner. It was also said that the pirate landed and robbed the citizens of Lewistown of much property. The 4 o'clock train from Cape May brought no confirmation of the affair. There is no telegraphic communication with Lewistown or with Cape May at present.

Destructive Fire.—Last evening about 6 o'clock a destructive fire broke out in the brick block on the northeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, which, though extinguished as promptly as possible by the fire department, caused an amount of damage not to be estimated at less than $20,000. The fire originated in the second story of the building, in the millinery rooms of Charles Friedman, and was caused by the falling of a candle upon some of the goods of the establishment.—*Chicago Times, Nov.* 1.

No Two Faces Alike.—Although no two faces are alike very few faces deviate widely from the common standard. Among the eighteen hundred thousand beings who inhabit London, there is not one who could be taken by his acquaintance for another; yet we may walk from Paddington to Milend without seeing one person to whom any feature is so overcharged that we turn round to stare at it. An infinite number of varieties lie between limits which are not very far asunder. The specimens which pass those limits on either side form a very small minority.—*Macaulay.*

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own son e of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Sunday the Burning Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck that, in that county, would yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in its vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

MARRIED.

BLACKLY—CHURCH.—In Newark, N. J., November 1st, by the Rev. C. Nichols, Mr. HOWARD N. BLACKLY, of Dane, Wis., to Miss HATTIE CHURCH, of Newark.

KELLOGG—HOPWOOD.—In Newark, N. J., Nov. 1st, by the Rev. H. M. Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM KELLOGG, of Amherst, Mass., to Miss MARY HOPWOOD, of Newark.

MERRIHEW—BUTLER.—On Tuesday, November 1st, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 92 East Thirteenth street, New York, by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Mr. JAMES MERRIHEW, of Philadelphia, to Miss M. C. BUTLER, of New York. No cards.

PETERS—DALLAS.—Philadelphia, November 3d, 1864, by Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Calvary Presbyterian Church, GEO. WASHINGTON PETERS, of Preble, Cortland county, N. Y., to Miss MARTHA CAMPBELL DALLAS, of Philadelphia.

ROBERTS—GREDLE.—On the 31st ultimo, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. J. McKendree Reilly, WILLIAM ROBERTS, Jr., of Philadelphia, to MARY S. GREDLE, of Baltimore.

SMITH—IOTAS.—On Thursday, November 3, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, Harrisburg, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Baum, JACOB H. SMITH, of Washington, to MATILDA L., only daughter of J. F. Iotas, of Harrisburg.

WANZER—KINCAID.—On Sunday evening, October 9th, 1864, by Richard Young, Esq., Mr. JAMES S. WANZER, of Venango county, to Miss MARGARET KINCAID, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county.

DIED

BARRETT.—Killed at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, while leading his regiment in a charge on the enemy, Captain JOHN BARRETT, 53d Regiment P. V., in the 31st year of his age, eldest son of Charles B. and Cynthia Barrett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1701 Wallace street, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at Green Street M. E. Church.

KNEASS.—On Wednesday evening, 2d instant, DALLAS B. KNEASS, in his 20th year, son of Dallas and the late Rebecca W. Kneass.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, D. Davis, Sr., No. 1229 Girard avenue, on Monday afternoon, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock.

KING.—On the 1st instant Mrs. REBECCA KING, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Frankford, Penny road, near Bell Station, Tuesday morning, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the Union Cemetery, Sixth and Washington avenue.

McHALE.—On the 2d instant, SARAH J. McHALE, youngest daughter of the late M. and B. McHale, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John W. Lawton, corner of Haston and Linden streets, Kensington, West Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, at half-past 8. Funeral services at St. George's Church, interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 3d instant, at his residence, No. 601 S. Fourth street, ANDREW MILLER, in the 80th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PIDGEON.—On the 1st inst., ANN MARIA, wife of James Pidgeon, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Second Darby street, this (Friday) afternoon next, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

PRICE.—Killed, on the 27th instant, in a charge on the Rebel works in front of Petersburg, the gallant HENRY D. PRICE, Company C, One-hundred-and-sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. When killed he was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps; this brigade is commanded by Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland, of this city.

SEEGER.—On Thursday, November 3d, FREDERICK L. SEEGER, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 811 N. Sixth street, on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

VAN GILDER.—On Friday evening, October 28th, near Ocean Cape May county, N. J., EMILY CAMERON, wife of Warren Van Gilder, and daughter of Angus Cameron, of this city, aged 31 years.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS', | No. 723 KEELY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

CLEANSES THE SCALP FROM SCURF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF FROM THE HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CURES ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
EXCITES THE SCALP TO HEALTHY ACTION.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS PREMATURE GREYNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BALD SPOTS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CAUSES THE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
RECLOTHES BALD HEADS WITH NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CLEANSES THE HAIR FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL RENDER THE USE OF A WIG UNNECESSARY.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL REPRODUCE HAIR LOST IN SICKNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNSURPASSED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
GIVES THE HAIR A RICH AND GLOSSY APPEARANCE.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUSTACHES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
IS DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
Bargains in Clothing. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
Bargains in Clothing. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Fine Havana Cigars—

Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth, have just received a new importation of Havana Cigars.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PERSONAL.

My dear Marion, I see copied from the "Richmond Enquirer" a communication to me saying you are all right; we are all well at present, and would like to hear more from you. Richmond papers please copy. Answer through the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph." Maria Barbier.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1864. 11-3 2t*

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Samuel Richardson will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. When last heard from he was Commissary clerk on the Confederate steamer "Modena" (now captured) at New Orleans. Information should be sent to New York "Herald" and Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph." Richmond and Mobile papers please copy.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1864. 11-3 2t*

Dissolution.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel M. Davies & Son, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 Dock street.

Chas. E. Davies, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

Co-partnership.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of Davies Brothers, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 Dock street.

Charles E. Davies, Peter A. Davies.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Governmental securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

Co-partnership.—Washington Butcher, Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, Henry Clay Butcher. The style of the firm will be

Washington Butcher & Son,
No. 141 and 143 S. Front Street.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1864. 10-21-1m*

Latest.

Wood & Cary,

No. 725 Chesnut Street.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats,

All Shapes,
Best Styles,
Lowest Prices.

"New Continental Hat."

Bonnets

At

Moderate Prices.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

Wood & Cary,

No. 725 Chesnut Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

American Academy of Music.

Grover's Grand Opera.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedently large demand for Season Tickets for the coming season, the Director finds himself compelled to

Postpone the Sale of Tickets for Single Nights,

UNTIL

SATURDAY MORNING NEXT,

NOVEMBER 5.

When seats for any night may be had at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

OR

GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

After Friday NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE TAKEN at the PRESENT REDUCED RATE, and the regular price of $1 50 will be charged for all seats, whether for a single night or for the season.

Leonard Grover,

11-3-3t Director.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch St. Theatre.

HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Who will appear with Mrs. Barney Williams's THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 4, 1864, IN THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Paddy O'Rafferty, with songs.....Barney Williams

To be followed by the Protean Farce of LAW FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Barney Williams in five characters.

To conclude with THE HAPPY MAN.

Paddy Murphy.....Barney Williams

Seats secured six days in advance.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—Leonard Grover & William E. Sinn, Lessees and Managers.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 4, 1864,

BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Who will repeat her great personations of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in East Lynne, for most positively the last time,

AND NOT AS CAMILLE, as promised.

To conclude with the highly amusing Farce, styled MY NAME'S MRS. BROWN'S WIFE.

In preparation, THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; Or, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.

Saturday Afternoon, TENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be produced THE FORTY THIEVES.

Walnut Street Theatre.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 4, 1864,

BENEFIT

OF THE TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

On which occasion will be performed the new domestic drama, entitled

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; Or, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!

Jonathan Rorebiade.....McKean Buchanan

Martha Rorebiade.....Miss Virginia Buchanan

Assisted by the full strength of the Company.

Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,
2. G. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Bumm,
4. William H Kern,
5. Barclay Hall,
6. Charles M. Bunk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiesland,
10. Richard R Coryell,
11. Edward Hallowy,
12. Charles F. Read,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Wister,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dise,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John P. Penney,
23. Ebenezer M'Junkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,

9-8 CHAIRMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market Street.

C. C. Mackey, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of Goods, Wares, &c., for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend promptly to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

Sale of Condemned Quartermasters' Stores, Ambulances, &c.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Warehouses, situated on Seventeenth street, between B and C streets, and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on Friday, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Quartermasters' Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:—

Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Brushes, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Stoves, Saws, Shovels, Picks, Pumps, Halters, Scrap Leather, Forage Bags, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.

Also,

Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Ohio avenue and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the Stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. Rucker,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-29-10t Depot of Washington.

To Ship Captains and Owners.—The undersigned having leased the Kensington Screw Dock, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMETT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
sh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

Situation wanted as clerk, in a Store or Office, by a young man who writes a fair hand. Moderate salary expected. Good references given. Address "Active," at this Office. 11-4-3t

A partner wanted, with a capital of from $4000 to $5000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

Furnished house wanted, in west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-4

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For sale.—A four-story brick dwelling House, No. 128 S. Twentieth street, opposite St. Clement's church, 18 feet front by 100 feet deep. The house has dwelt, three coats back, cornices, and all modern conveniences. Immediate possession given. Apply to Lewis H. Kreiner, 11-4-3t* No. 128 S. Fourth street.

For sale.—A sacrifice.—Two of the very best new houses, west of Broad, on Reed street, all modern conveniences. Only $3600 wanted. A rare investment. Apply at this office. Good deal will be taken. 11-4-6*

To rent.—The second floor, No. 16 S. Front Street, 20 feet deep. Also a store on Dublin street. Apply to John S. Love, No. 16 S. Front Street. 11-2-6t

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, string and binding.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4 3m 1m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

"Sunday Herald."

LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Containing the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, the NEW SUNDAY NEWSPAPER will be issued on SUNDAY NEXT.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be sent in at once.

NEWS AGENTS, NEWS BOYS, and CARRIERS must leave their orders at once, or they cannot be supplied.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. Third Street, Third Floor.

S. E. COHEN & SON,

11-4-3t PUBLISHERS.

The Great German Opera.

Elegant Opera Cloaks,

ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED

ON THE

"Grover & Baker"

Sewing Machine,

ON EXHIBITION AND SALE,

AT [11

No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

Toys! and Fancy Goods!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

For sale, a valuable patent Right on which a fortune can be made. The article is in extensive use in all large cities. A line addressed to M., office of the "Evening Telegraph," will meet with prompt attention. C 11-4

$10,000 can be made on a patent medicine, which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser, or the recipe and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum, so that $10 000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4

Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3 1/2 5, 6, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8·30 down, and the 5½ and 6½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·40, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·30, 11 00 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·30, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 8, 8·25, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6·05, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 9·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. E. SMITH, General Superintendent.

my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

North Pennsylvania Railroad.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A FEW WORDS TO PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

From the Times.

We believe there are considerable numbers of Democrats who have come to the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln must and ought to be elected, but who will vote for General McClellan because they wish to retain their hold of the party organization and the local nominations. If the choice rested with them, whether they would incur all the risks of McClellan's administration under his present influences, they would hesitate, and the most would vote for the Union candidate. But they see the tide of popular opinion. They are morally certain Mr. Lincoln must be President, and as, in their view, one vote is of little importance, they prefer to remain with their old friends in the Democracy, and preserve their influence in the elections for the ward, town, and county offices. They hope and believe one way, and vote another.

We do not dispute that the growing conviction of Democrats that the Union candidate must be elected, is correct; but we ask all such persons whether they are acting a true and manly part? The highest duty of the citizen is the depositing of his vote. All who drop their little pieces of paper into the ballot-box on the 8th of November next, declare before the world whom they would have to rule over them for the coming four years, and what they desire the policy of the country to be. To be false in a vote is almost as bad as to be hypocritical in a creed. Such neglect of duty saps the very foundation of our political system.

The vote is the citizen's "confession of faith;" it is his share in the Government of his country. If he votes wrongly, he is responsible to his honor and to the higher court of conscience for the consequences. He has no right to shirk it, or to do his part carelessly. If all acted as we believe many of our fellow-citizens will act on the Presidential election, the Republic would come to ruin. Every man should weigh each candidate, and, above all, the policy he represents, and then, as he would act before the great court of all human actions, solemnly decide where he will throw his influence, and give it there heartily and manfully.

Moreover, our Democratic friends must remember that the great result of this election is to be the effect on the minds of the Rebels. They know as well as we do, that the hope of McClellan's election is now the greatest support of the insurgents. They fight the harder and have the more confidence since the promulgation of the Chicago platform. They believe, and with much justice, that the success of the Democratic candidate would secure them an armistice; and they understand that an armistice means peace and independence. The election of Lincoln would show them that the North was thoroughly determined; that it would accept nothing but the restoration of the Union; and then we should probably find the masses leaving their leaders and seeking terms.

But this happy result, so much desired by all parties, would not be accomplished by a bare party majority for our candidate. With Mr. Lincoln as President on a small majority, the Rebels would at once look at the immense minority, whom they would naturally consider to be in their favor, and determine to persevere, hoping that time and opportunity would enable them to make use of this great party for their favorite end—the revolutionary overthrow of our own Government. An election won by a small majority might prolong the war for years.

Every Democrat, then, who looks for a speedy peace, who would cut off the last hope of the Rebels for an independent Confederacy, who in his heart doubts the good result of General McClellan's being President of these United States, should openly and with full explanation of his reasons deposit his vote for Mr. Lincoln, leaving manfully behind him all the small allurements and profits of his party in the local offices. He should act like a man of honor and conscience, and help to swell the majority, already sure for the Union candidate.

Many honorable Democrats of the city are already coming over publicly to our party, not from any personal motives, but for good reasons of public policy. We ought to hear of more in the small towns and villages.

THE REBELLION WITHIN REBELLION—THE DISSENSIONS IN THE SOUTH AND BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN LEADERS—THE BREAKING UP.

From the Herald.

Recent accounts from North Carolina make it certain that there is now in that State an actual and powerful insurrection against the Rebel Richmond Government—a rebellion within a rebellion. Jeff. Davis' statements, publicly made in Macon, that two-thirds of the Southern soldiers are absent without leave is, of course, unquestionably true. It appears now that these absentees have not all gone home—home was not a safe enough place; but large numbers of them have taken refuge in the wild mountain region that covers the whole western part of the Old North State.

There they are handed for mutual protection in such numbers that the Rebel Government, after many attempts, has relinquished the hope of bringing them to terms, and leaves them alone. Expeditions sent against them make the matter worse; for large numbers of the soldiers find the occasion a more favorable one for desertion. Thus there is a large and desperate force within the enemy's lines arrayed in arms against his power, and this force becomes a nucleus for all the disaffected and for all runaway negroes, and is likely to swell to the same immense proportions as did the similar force under Spartacus that carried on the servile war.

Moreover, this force of deserters and runaway negroes has a certain loose organization that has already made it formidable to the Rebel supply department, and it is easy to see that it may become immensely more dangerous; for the large party in North Carolina that is in favor of restoring that State to the Union boldly threatens an association with this force in the mountains—an association that will certainly give a terrible earnestness to the hitherto moderate measures of the North Carolina Union men.

It is certainly true, then, that there is a practical and very dangerous element of distraction for the Rebel Government in North Carolina; nor is that State alone in this respect. Glancing over the whole extent of the Confederacy, we find that it is the same everywhere. Georgia has a peace, reconstruction, or Union party that is so respectable as to be headed by the foremost of all her citizens—Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens' desires, with "all the earnestness of his nature," to make peace "on principles of honor, right, and justice to all parties."

He believes the Government of the United States to be "the best Government the world ever saw," and is evidently tired of the Richmond Bombast. South Carolina also has a peace party, and one of her representatives denounces Davis as a despot, and urges a return to the old Government solely and simply for the sake of freedom and the liberties of the people. *Et tu, Brute!* Alabama has also a peace party, and that peace party is composed of all the people of Alabama, since the exponent of its wishes is the Alabama Legislature.

Here, then, is a party in each of these four great Southern States earnestly and violently opposed to the Rebellion and the Davis Government. The Virginia men who went into the Confederacy seem to be the only ones who still stand by it; but the latest announced measure of the Rebel Government will alienate even these. It is notorious that the people of Virginia were opposed to secession; they were in favor of keeping their State in the Union; but Virginia was carried out by a power stronger than the will of her people; that power was the slaveowning and slavebreeding interest.

The immediate capital of this interest carried that State for the sake of self-preservation, and Jeff. Davis aims a death blow at that immense capital. He proposes to free and arm three hundred thousand negroes—that is, he proposes to put slavery for the armed and trained negro will outnumber two to one the armed whites of the South. Thus Davis attacks the Virginia slaveholders—and, indeed, all slaveholders—and shows in a terribly emphatic fact that the slaveholding interest is no longer with the Rebellion. He has made them the enemies of his Government and his cause.

It is clear that the immense unity of purpose that once gave such strength to the Rebellion is gone. Not only is the South divided on this question of reconstruction—not only do its leaders all pull different ways on the great subject at issue, but it is a scene of general and universal distraction. It is a social and political chaos. It is even torn with the disintegrating influences of personal jealousy, and its leaders pursue one another with such bitter recrimination that at times it appears as if the existence of a common enemy were forgotten.

That united South which was for so many months held up as an example to the Northern people—where is it? It is split into a thousand factions. This is just the state of affairs that immediately precedes the closing struggle on so many of the great pages of history. It is a reproduction of the last days of Jerusalem, when the Romans without were forgotten in the bitter quarrels of the factions within; and parties wasted in their private feuds and jealousies the strength that united might have crippled and worn out the enemy intent upon the destruction of all. It is a sign of national dissolution—the last flickering of the flame of national life, and tells as plainly that the end is near.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

A Teller Disappears with Three Hundred Thousand Dollars—His Flight to Europe.

Charles Windsor, paying teller of the Mercantile Bank in this city, disappeared on Saturday last. The following notice has been issued by the President of the Bank:—

"To the Public.—Charles Windsor, Paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last fourteen years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in the cash of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in currency, and thirty-four thousand dollars in gold.

"A reward of five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery (with C. Windsor to prosecute authority), and fifteen thousand dollars additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.

"The remaining surplus of the bank after defaulting the amount abstracted, is four hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, or forty-seven per cent. on the capital stock.

D. H. ARNOLD,
President Mercantile Bank.

"New York, November 3, 1864."

Windsor, it appears, enjoyed a good reputation, and was considered by his numerous friends as strictly trustworthy in every respect. He lived on Staten Island, drove fast horses, and was engaged in speculation; while his wife was reported to be in possession of a handsome fortune in her own right.

It is understood that Windsor has gone to Europe. The police are working up the case, and will do what they can to secure the missing funds.

Meanwhile the business of the bank is not interrupted. It has, as appears in the official notice, a considerable surplus, notwithstanding the loss it has sustained.—*New York Post, last evening.*

How a Guerilla Chief Died.

From the Louisville Journal.

The notorious bushwhacker and guerilla leader Buck Holmes, whose name is associated with courageous proceedings and acts of horror, met with his death at the hands of James Skiles, a United States scout, on Tuesday night of last week, at the house of William Denumbra, near Ashland, Cheatham county, Tennessee. This bold outlaw scoundrel sailed under a number of names, and he was noted for his bitter hate towards all mankind, his utter depravity of heart, and his bloodthirsty revenge. Whether assuming the alias of Buck Holmes, Hodges, Dick Thompson, Zevenia, or Delfal Higo, he was the same murdering scoundrel and robber fiend, and to the people was the evil spirit of the border of the Cumberland.

In the affray with Skiles Holmes fought with desperation, and did not yield until eighteen pistol balls had pierced his body. With disordered costume, strained eyes, his form stained with the warm blood flowing from his many wounds, and with a wild look of despair, he sunk to the earth completely exhausted. He was raised from his prostrate condition, carried into the house, lingered a brief hour in agony, when the breast ceased to heave, and the guilty spirit passed from time to eternity. Before he died he made a confession of his many crimes of highway robbery, and acknowledged that he had murdered twenty-one Federal soldiers (eight white and thirteen colored) and four citizens. Even in the hour of death his thirst for blood and revenge did not desert him. His only regret was that he had not lived long enough to take the life of another man, D. D. Hoffman, of Springfield, for whom he had formed a bitter hatred.

The thoughts of the past and future did not appal him, and he died as he had lived, a hardened criminal, a revengeful monster, and a bloodthirsty scoundrel. He was well armed. On his person were found four six-shooting revolvers, three hundred dollars in greenbacks, one hundred and twenty-five dollars in Tennessee money, and about thirty dollars in Confederate scrip.

Strange to say, Mr. Skiles was not wounded in the affray. Holmes was much excited, and his aim was wild and erring. The robber, outlaw, and murderer now sleeps in a rude grave, with a startling record of fearful crime and villainy to hand his name down to posterity. Mr. Skiles deserves the thanks of the people for ridding the world of such a monster.

A Hidden Treasure.

The Emperor Maximilian, says a German journal, has a chance of digging out a hidden treasure. The highly romantic story was as follows:—When Napoleon I dethroned the Bourbons in Spain, the Mexicans (whose eyes had been opened by Humboldt to the effect that they were a nation of seven millions, and *subdued* by eighty thousand Spaniards) became encouraged and threw off the Spanish yoke. The vice-king sent, during the revolution, four millions of gold pieces, together with other numerous treasures, to Madrid. This happened in June, 1808.

The escort was, however, attacked by one hundred men and massacred, save one cavalry officer and a few of his men, who acted in concert with the robbers. To avoid the vigilance of the Government, the bandits concluded to hide the treasure in the ground, and to divide it after the expiration of one year. At the foot of a precipice one thousand feet high, of a hollow deep in the mountain, was a cave; there the treasure was dragged, the cave walled up by the same kind of rocks, the intervals filled with earth and plants, and finally, a little brook was directed in such a manner as to pass, like a cataract, over the place.

Now the robbers spread out the rumor that the whole story of the robbery was invented by the vice-king himself, and that he had brought the treasure in safety. The accused was called to account. But the robbers did not enjoy their treasure, as already, *before* the expiration of the year, they had either killed themselves among each other or were defunct. A German traveler, named Muller, celebrated by his climbing the Pic of Orizaba, learned the secret from the lips of an aged dying Indian. The Imperial Government, to whom the place was pointed out by Muller is now about to search for the treasure, as the historical facts seem to justify the truth of the story.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

Mr. James E. Murdoch, the eminent actor, was the recipient of a grand ovation at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, last Monday evening. The *Daily Times* of that city, in alluding to the occasion, says:—

"On Monday evening the Opera House was filled by as splendid an audience as ever graced it—beauty and fashion being largely represented—and a more intelligent and appreciative one never greeted any speaker in the Queen city. And, further, the audience was composed of earnest men and women, full of patriotic zeal, who had repaired to the Opera House for the purpose of giving expression to their high appreciation of the patriotic services of Mr. Murdoch, who has labored so earnestly and effectually in the cause of his country. His exalted talents have been freely tendered wherever they could be rendered serviceable, either on the rostrum, in the pulpit, in camps, or hospitals.

"The splendid band of the Opera House opened with an overture, when Mayor Harris introduced Professor Murdoch in an appropriate and feeling speech, which brought tears to every eye as he referred to the noble conduct of Mr. Murdoch's two sons. Mr. Murdoch responded to the Mayor most eloquently, and then thanked the ladies and gentlemen in most appropriate terms for this splendid demonstration of their appreciation and approval of his services. He stated that words failed him to give expression to what he felt, and therefore he had made such selections for the entertainment as he deemed most appropriate for the occasion. He then recited, as Mr. Murdoch alone can recite, Byron's "Lament over Greece," "The Nation's Heroes," T. Buchanan Read's poem entitled "Drifting," "The Song of the Forge," an anonymous English poem, all of which fell from the lips of the great elocutionist as though inspired, and were frequently applauded.

"He then asked the privilege of reading a poem which was unwritten at sunrise of that day, and entitled 'Sheridan's Ride,' written by the gifted T. Buchanan Read. This poem is a thrilling, soul-stirring production, and is well worthy of ranking among the best of Mr. Read's patriotic poems. It was thrown out, of course, under circumstances such as an audience, on such an occasion, and presented by America's first elocutionist, it could not fail to be highly appreciated, and its reading was greeted with round after round of applause, with cries of 'Read, Read,' who finally made his appearance at one of the stage-boxes."

After the recitation of extracts from various plays, Mr. Murdoch was presented with a beautiful flag, at the hands of General Hooker.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the talented and favorite performer, who has been playing to crowded houses all the week, at Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre, will be the recipient of a benefit to-night. This will be the last opportunity afforded Philadelphians to witness this lady's personation of "Lady Isabel," in the touching drama of *East Lynne*. Of the merits of Mrs. Bowers' rendition of the part there can scarcely be two opinions among persons who have seen her perform it. It is a character in which she has been peculiarly successful, and one that will to-night, as it has during the nights of the past week, insure her an overflowing house. *My Neighbor's Wife* will be the amusing afterpiece.

Mrs. Bowers will appear in a new play *Monastery of St. Just; Or, The Jewess of Madrid*, on Monday evening next.

Anatomy in the East.

In the last general report on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, Dr. Norman Chevers, principal of the Medical College, states that the number of bodies dissected during the year amounted to 1112, an extraordinary fact when it is considered that only a few years ago a native gentleman lost caste by touching a dead body. The total number of in and out-door patients who received relief at the hospital and its dispensaries during the year amounted to 20,740 exclusive of the very large number treated in the five Infirmary. In the European general wards there occurred 181 deaths, or 9·60 to the treated; in the native wards there were 681 deaths, being 22·33 per cent. to the treated. Dr. Chevers concludes his interesting report by stating that in March last his Highness the Maharajah of Jyepore, a native prince of great enlightenment, who is very earnest in advancing medical education in his own State, after having visited the college, was so pleased with it that he munificently presented the sum of one thousand rupees "to be devoted to any purpose the managers of the institution may determine."

Kissing at a Certain Age.—A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced, and begged the like favor, remarking that she ought to have as much charity for him as she had shown to the dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint and went off instanter.

Sleep.—It is a delicious moment certainly—that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come—not passed; the limbs have just been tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees, like a mere dreaming bee head from her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it like the eye; 'tis closing—'tis closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.—*Leigh Hunt.*

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CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

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FALL STOCK.
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DRESS GOODS,
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MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9 28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—A second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Seams, all styles of Silk and Cassimir Head Dress; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Basle Clasps and Basle Buttons, Cheap Matelasse and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Black and Silk Cords, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Mantle Buttons of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and a Waterfall Sets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies and Gents' Pocket Books, in great variety, extremely cheap. 103 North Eighth.

Ladies, come, one and all, and convince yourselves that we can sell you better Goods, and for less money, than any other house in the city. Remember the number, 103 North Eighth street, second door above Arch, west side of the street. 10-8

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Hops, Epinettines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Delaines, and other dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
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Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, at very low prices, which for style, finish, durability, and elegance, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
9-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

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CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments
FOR LADIES'
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11 2-3m

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.
A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8·50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
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CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
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FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
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Lowest Prices in the city.
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ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
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FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
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I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

"EXCELSIOR"
WEATHER STRIP,
An economical, efficient, and complete article for the exclusion of
COLD, WIND, RAIN, DUST, OR SNOW,
From the sides, tops, and bottoms of vestibule, front, and other doors, sash, and French windows.
MANUFACTURED, SOLD, AND APPLIED BY
CHARLES BURNHAM,
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CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,
Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish
A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [oct 5-tf
INFRINGING
On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This well-known Tobacco is manufactured from the
FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Discerning Taste.
Sold Wholesale and Retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 111 CHESNUT Street,
10-4 (m) opposite State House.

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FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Receive Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;
Also for the
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
Interest in both payable in Gold.
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N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29-3m

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.
Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.
Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.
COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m
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SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
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$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
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To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$72 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
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ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
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Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
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Choice Havana Cigars.
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Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
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EQUALIZING THREE-DAY CLOCKS,
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CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
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BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD AND SILVER,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
sol-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on 50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh18

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 6-5-tf

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Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m HILD Street.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Green street, from the sewer on Twenty-third street to Twenty-second street, to be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, with necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys; and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the rates assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer.
Each bid will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as authorized by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.
All bidders may be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, or consider his bid withdrawn.
W. W. SWEDLEY,
11-4-fm5-8t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 4, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau, until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of November inst., for the supply of 10,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 10,000 bushels of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The best of Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved sureties, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder is a dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 11-4-10t

BANK NOTICES.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
11-3-3t E. S. HALLET, Cashier.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia,
NOVEMBER 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., out of the earnings of this Bank since July 1, 1864, payable on demand.
11-1-3t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

SLEEPING AND WAKING.

My wife had left her home to seek
The glow I worshipped in her cheek,
Like Persian old: my sky had paled.
A letter every day I mailed,
And often said in cheerful vein,
"The baby slept all night again."

All hallow'd by her tears and prayers
He stayed with me, it lessen'd cares.
If he, the nestling, slept, I knew
My dove would slumber sweetly too,
And so I wrote her now and then,
"The baby slept all night again."

One morn he languished at my side,
Death-sick, and with the day he died,
And day with him. It was my will
That she I loved be happy still.
So wrote I in my wonted strain,
"The baby slept all night again."

But when, in turn, she fondly wrote,
Her pet names using in her note,
With artless talk about the bed
Of him who slept so cold and dead,
I sat the bitter truth to pen,
"He sleeps to wake no more again."

And when upon my breast she lay,
And sobbed her precious bloom away,
And grief met grief, white of the dead
We thought, within his narrow bed,
I said, and saw it ease her pain,
"He wakes to sleep no more again."

THE BURNING OF THE "ROANOKE."

How the Pirates Came on Board and How They Seized the Vessel—Interesting Statements of the First Officer and Chief Engineer of the "Roanoke."

First Officer Nichols and Chief Engineer Higgins, who were the principal officers on watch on board the steamship *Roanoke* when that vessel was seized by the pirate Braine and several of his men, after her departure from Havana, are in New York, and have made statements of the capture.

Those officers were taken before the Collector of New York, and that officer made an informal examination of them, with a view to ascertain if there was anything in the case which might require his official action.

The following are their statements in condensed form:—

Statement of First Officer Nichols.

The statement of First Officer E. D. Nichols was first taken. He said that, so far as he was aware, there was no knowledge or the intended attack on the *Roanoke*, on the part of her officers or others in Havana; nor was there any crowd at the wharf when the vessel sailed. The cargo consisted of two hundred and fifteen boxes sugar, some cigars, and $17,000 in greenbacks, and $2000 or $3000 in specie.

The vessel started from Havana with seventy-five passengers; she stopped three different times and took on others who came in boats. First, one man was taken, then a boat with two, and another with three men. These passengers were strangers. No passengers were ever received before in that way.

Mr. Nichols thought they could have come on board in boats only for the purpose of avoiding application to our Consul. It was not understood that any hesitation was manifested by the Captain to take the men on board, that officer saying they were all right.

Only the captain and purser were authorized to permit them on the vessel, and the purser declared to the Captain they were all right. Mr. Nicholds added:—"We were not authorized to take passengers aboard at the port unless they had proper papers from the Consul, a heavy penalty would be incurred by violating the rule in this respect."

The first Mr. Nichols saw of a disposition on the part of the strangers to proceed to violence was at a quarter to ten o'clock on the evening of departure. At that time two of them walked up to Mr. Nichols, one on each side, and, as he says, "leaned" on him.

Two others came behind him and presented a revolver at his head, telling him if he opened his mouth they would blow his brains out, and ordered him to surrender to the Confederate States of America. They gave him one minute to decide. He answered them, it that was the case he had better surrender, and "gave up," when they put him in irons. One man did the work, while another kept a revolver aimed at him.

Mr. Nichols says when they first seized him one of them fired a revolver, it was supposed to notify their confederates on the lower deck to seize the officer in that part of the ship. Mr. Higgins. He had his men with him, and Mr. Nicholds had two seamen. Higgins was seized immediately after the report of the pistol.

It appears that Nichols and Higgins were the principal officers on watch, and that all the conspirators had to do after the seizure of those officers, was to go to the rooms of the other officers of the vessel and take them while asleep, which was a very easy matter.

There were engaged in taking possession of the ship twelve or fifteen men; and the crew of the *Roanoke* numbered about fifty. The Chief Engineer had arms; the steward had a revolver, and Mr. Nicholds remarked that he himself had a pistol in his pocket.

When Mr. Nicholds was asked if he had any idea of anything of the kind occurring, he answered that on leaving New York he thought there might be some danger, but not the slightest as Havana.

The Captain, who was not to be disturbed to his room at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Nicholds keeping the Captain's watch; and when that had expired he went on with his own. It was during this period that the outbreak occurred.

The Captain heard the report of the pistol which was fired, and jumped out of his bed. Mr. Higgins, he has since been informed, had been standing with a revolver in his hand. The door stood ajar, and Mr. Nicholds presumed that on account of the darkness the Captain could see nothing.

On the passage to Bermuda some of the *Roanoke's* crew assisted Braine and his men to work the ship, which they were forced to do.

All the firemen and coal-passers received a month's pay after the vessel was seized—the firemen six dollars and the coal-passers fifty dollars. Four men of the crew, including firemen, coal-passers and others went to work, all receiving the money. Although the men gave the *Roanoke's* men their cabins, others had to work the ship or be shot down.

Statement of the Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer Higgins was next examined. He said the first time he heard or suspected anything wrong on the vessel was about nine o'clock in the evening.

He then heard the men who afterwards made the attack, and who stood in a group, tryine "to get up some kind of a song;" he thought that strange, but said nothing. He walked past them, however, and they asked him how fast the ship was going. He replied, "Eleven knots or so." Soon afterwards he went into his room, and while there he "heard a man sing out 'All we!'"

He came out to ascertain what it meant, but hearing nothing further went back, and almost immediately afterwards heard a pistol fired. He then went out, and met a man who "raised a pistol" at him.

Mr. Higgins said he had a pistol, but had no chance to use it. Another man came up from the gangway and said there was no use to resist.

Mr. Higgins continued in answer to questions; "They wanted me to surrender. I asked to whom? They said to the Confederate States. I surrendered, and they put me in irons."

Question by the Collector.—Did they bring irons on board?

Answer.—There were so many reports that we could not tell; it was said they brought irons and arms on board, but that probably could not be true.

Mr. Nichols.—They had thirty-one pairs of irons in their pockets.

Question.—Did they raise the Confederate flag on board the vessel?

Answer.—No, sir, not then; they spread it out on the table and asked us if we had ever seen the Confederate flag? They raised it the next day.

Question.—Where did they get their own crew?

Answer.—This crew came on board as steerage passengers before we started. I believe some of them had tickets; others paid their passage. Do not know whether they had passports, but it is customary to have such papers. The parade left the captain these steerage passengers were all right, meaning, I suppose, they had passports.

Mr. Nichols.—When the vessel stopped so many times, Higgins came up and asked what it was done for? They said for the purpose of taking on passengers. The captain stopped the vessel himself.

Mr. Higgins.—He was very familiar with the usual custom, and asked what this departure meant. I made some other remark, and the captain repeated that these men were all right.

The officers gave an account of the murder of the carpenter, substantially as already published. The chief engineer, Braine brought aboard; when the men of the *Roanoke* had seen him before. He had been in the service of the United States, and had been with Captain Dacre in the *Jamestown*. The pirates put Captain Dacre in irons for half an hour, also the purser for the same time.

Question (to Nicholds).—How long did they keep you and Mr. Higgins in irons?

Answer.—Almost all the time; we were chained together; nobody was as much in irons as we were; the steward they put in irons nights; it was supposed they needed his services, having eaten all they could.

Question (to Nicholds).—How did you get coal after arriving at Bermuda?

Answer.—Braine chartered a brig loaded with coal, but we had to lie out so far, and there was so much sea on, that we could n't get the coal on board faster than we could burn it, as we had to keep steam up all the time. They burned the last ton out of her before they set her on fire. We left the *Roanoke* about three o'clock Saturday morning. They landed the men, and then the ladies. The latter would not leave the vessel unless I would take charge of the boat and put them on shore. The Confederate officers had been drinking, and the ladies would not trust to them.

I took charge in landing the women. Our officers went ashore in the last boat. The Confederates did not want to carry us into the Confederacy if they could help it, so they shipped as many men as they could at Bermuda. They got forty-five.

Statement of the Steward.

The steward, Mr. Cook, was also examined. He said Braine told him the *Roanoke* was going to Wilmington; that it wanted a steward, and would have to keep him (Cook.) Braine promising him a hundred dollars down, and a hundred dollars a month till the *Roanoke* should get to Wilmington.

The steward declined the offer, saying he "hoped Braine would think better of keeping him, and he did after awhile."

—A letter from Rome says that recently thirteen pickpockets were taken up by the Papal police and brought to the lock-up. The "intelligent officer" who superintends the station released one of them, on the ground that thirteen was such an unlucky number.

AN ART DISCOVERY AT ROME.

A STATUE OF HERCULES EXHUMED.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes from Rome, September 28, as follows:—

"Righetti, a wealthy commoner of this city, has lately purchased an old palace for an old song, being in one of the dirtiest parts of Rome, called the Biscione; it is close to the Piazza Campo dei Fiori, and not far from the Farnese Palace. Extensive repairs were indispensable, for the building was in a most rickety state, and, on setting people to work to dig for a foundation, they came upon a pavement composed of large slabs of that marble called 'Porta Santa,' which is a dull, veined marble, of a reddish hue, which comes from the island of Iasus, in the Archipelago, and is properly called 'Marmor Jassense'; it is, however, better known by its modern name, which it derives from its forming the jambs of the jubilee door at St. Peter's. This pavement was found thirty feet below the present level of this part of Rome; and here, likewise, they came upon a massive wall, near which they found a piece of building somewhat resembling a Noah's ark without the boat; the sides were of brick, and the roof was formed of blocks of travertine resting upon these walls, and uniting with bevelled edges at the top ('ridging,' as they call it in Scotland.) There were two gable-ends, each formed of one huge block of travertine: on several of the blocks are seen, large and well cut, the letters F. C. S., which, as yet, the archæologists here cannot explain. Great difficulty was encountered in consequence of the hole continually filling with water, and preventing the work going on; but a steam engine was procured to work the pumps, which are now plied night and day. On opening the 'ark,' it was found to contain a magnificent gilt bronze statue of a youthful Hercules, fourteen feet high, but lying on his back, or as the Romans graphically described it, *pancia per aria.*'

"In art, this statue equals the finest that ever Greece produced, and the careful manner in which it has been hidden, and the means taken to preserve it, argue that its value was known and appreciated. I suspect it must have been hidden in the fourth century to prevent its being carried off to Byzantium by the son of Constantine, who made off with everything he could lay his hands on in the shape of works of art, to enrich and adorn the city which thenceforward was to bear their imperial name. It is interesting to know that the coins found in and about the statue were those of Domitian, Decius, and Maximinus, commonly styled the 'Herculean.' There were, likewise, coins of the Lower Empire.

"Over the gilding, which is very thick and bright (and the *patina* of which is still perfect), is a rough calcareous incrustation, which must be carefully removed before the beauty of the statue can be thoroughly enjoyed. It was found imbedded in marble-chips, such as form the sweepings of a sculptor's studio, and also wedged in by masses of architectural fragments. Inside the figure was found a very pretty little female head sculptured in Parian marble. The back hair is gathered up in a net, much in the style as worn by ladies in the present day, and which fashion prevailed from the time of Heliogabalus down to Constantine, as we see by referring to other statues and busts. The period of Art to which this little bust belongs is that of Constantine, and therefore inferior. Other relics may yet be found in the statue, which is far from empty.

ARTISTIC SPECULATIONS.

"On the first indications of this discovery, much speculation arose as to whether it were equestrian or not, and whether it might not prove to be a portrait statue of Pompey the Great, since the place where they are excavating is on the site of Pompey's Theatre, which was the first ever made of stone in Rome; and that its size was considerable is known from the fact that it accommodated twenty thousand spectators. These speculations as to what it is are now pretty well at rest, as the statue speaks for itself; at the same time, as there is a deal of that incrustation above mentioned adhering to the features, there are some who insist that it is a portrait of Domitian represented as Hercules. It have been raised to within ten feet of the surface, and men are busy exploring, in the hope of finding one of the feet, which is missing. The club has come up in three pieces, and the lion's skin, which has hung over the shoulder (similar to that of the Theban Hercules in the Vatican), and which has evidently been cast separately, is especially interesting to us moderns, as showing the mode in which the ancients executed their work of casting.

"Hercules being the tutelary deity of Pompey the Great, it was natural that his image should be chosen to adorn the buildings he erected. As a work of art this statue is far superior to that found in the Forum Boarium, which is also gilt bronze, and is now in the Capitol. It has evidently been executed by artists in the time of the Empire, and stood in the temple of Hercules in the Forum. The beautiful marble statue of Hercules bearing Telephus, which adorns the 'Pio Clementino' in the Vatican, was found in the Campo dei Fiori, and placed where it now stands by Julius the Second."

English Public Schools.

Our conviction is, that the pressure is already far too great upon those who honestly fulfil the required tasks. We are perfectly aware that most boys contrive, by sufficiently simple means, to avoid being inconveniently overloaded. But what we complain of is, that the burden falls with so dangerous a weight upon those who are either too ambitious or too conscientious to take refuge in complacent shirking. We cannot forget a conversation with the physician of one of our largest public schools, who was constantly attending on the boys, and had every opportunity of observing their physical condition. He informed us that, towards the end of the school-term, when the examination was held, those who worked hard generally fell rather below par in regard to strength, from the severity of their exertions.

And speaking, as we do, with all confidence, from personal experience, we do not hesitate to assert that, at the critical time in question, a boy of average parents who was desirous of attaining a high position in his form, could scarcely fail to work far more than was likely to be at all compatible with the preservation of vigorous health. The following evidence of Dr. Ackland is to a similar effect:—"I must say, as a physician, that being my main business now, that I really view with alarm the way in which boys are pressed now. * * * * I am afraid it remains to be seen fifty years hence what the effects of this system on the *physique* of the country will be." We should be the last to oppose the introduction of additional subjects in the school curriculum; but we have thought it right to allude to the dangers of introducing additional work, because at the age of schoolboys it would be still more serious evil to cramp the development of the body than to neglect the development of the mind.—*North British Review.*

The Rebel General Hood's Leg.

Confederate ingenuity is never at a loss. The head and trunk of a man deprived of one or more limbs will furnish the wisdom and ardor of a perfect Hercules. The means of activity can be acquired by art. A regular service has been organized in the Confederacy, for the supply, from the most skilful makers in Europe, of artificial limbs and members, equipped with all the most cunning contrivances that modern ingenuity has devised to render them effective substitutes for living bone and muscle. In the early part of this year an eminent staff surgeon in the Confederate army was despatched to London and took up his quarters in the neighborhood of a skilful artist.

He came provided with models of the truncated members of a number of Confederate officers, spent several weeks in superintending the manufacture of a number of arms, legs, hands, &c., which were supplied in sets of two or three each, that amid the perils of blockade-running, one at least should reach its destination in safety. On one particular specimen of ingenuity particular care was bestowed, and the surgeon took charge of it himself, sewed it up in a water-proof casing, that it might survive the chance of being thrown overboard to be rescued from the clutches of Federal chasers. This was the identical limb—an "Arglesey leg," as it is called—which enabled General Hood to take service again, and assume command of the army at Atlanta.—*London Index.*

Gerard, the Lion-Killer.

Captain Speke, the undaunted explorer of the Nile, after passing unhurt through many perils by land and water, fell a victim to an inglorious accident in the heart of England. Jules Gerard, the celebrated lion-killer and African traveler, has, it is rumored by the last foreign arrival, been drowned while crossing a river in Africa. Delivered, like Daniel of old, from the mouth of the lion and the paw of the bear, he, too, has fallen a victim to an accident which happens daily in the most civilized countries.

Gerard is chiefly known in this country by his exciting book on lion-hunting. He gives a picture, by no means flattering, of the King of Beasts, and certainly his acquaintance with the huge animals was intimate enough to make him a much better judge of the case than most men can be. Recently Gerard headed an amateur expedition into Algeria, formed of sportsmen who also wished to see and shoot lions.

Fatal Accident.—A man named William Francis, well known as the keeper of the hotel known as the "Hit or Miss," on the Coney Island road, was found lying dead last evening beside his wagon, on the Flatbush avenue road. He had been driving home, when he lost his balance and fell off the wagon, breaking his neck. An inquest was held this morning, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered. Francis leaves a wife and three children.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

The Sambre, Marengo, Cedar Creek.

As we read Sheridan's brief and thrilling despatches, telling us how at Cedar creek he, or as he modestly says, "the gallantry of his officers and men," wrung victory from defeat, we were reminded of that great battle at the Sambre, in which Cæsar, by his personal presence, turned back the conquering Nervians and overwhelmed them with his legions, who had just been seeing in alarm, and we also instinctively turned our thoughts to the field of Marengo, where Napoleon hurled Desaix on the lines of the victorious Austrians, and gathered his beaten troops up in the rear and led them on to complete victory, which they had utterly despaired of winning.

Cæsar has, in his "Commentaries," told us in his inimitable style of his great achievement. The Nervians, one of the bravest of the Belgian tribes, had concealed their forces in a thicket on a hill, between which and the Roman camp the Sambre flowed. While his soldiers were entrenching, a few of his cavalry crossed the stream. The Nervians broke from their cover, charged across the stream, and before his troops could be formed, before even they could be warned of the danger, the enemy was upon them. The famous cavalry of Treves fled, panic-stricken, surrounding that all was lost. The foot-soldiers, without waiting each to find his legion, joined whatever detachment he fell in with. But all efforts seemed fruitless. The 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Legions, even the renowned 10th Legion, tried in vain to stay the foe. Cæsar saw that the time for a last trial had come. The enemy was pressing in front and on the flanks. The best centurions were killed. At least one standard was gone. The Nervians had almost reached the baggage. There was no reserve. "Whereupon," say the Commentaries, "Cæsar snatching a buckler from a soldier who stood in the rear of the legion, for he himself had come without one, and pressing to the front of the battle, called the centurions by name, encouraged the rest, and commanded the soldiers to advance their ensigns and widen their ranks, that they might be the more at liberty to use their swords. His arrival inspiring the men with hope, and reviving their courage, as every one was ambitious of distinguishing himself in the presence of his General, and even in his greatest extremity redoubled his efforts, the progress of the enemy was a little checked." That was the turning point. The legions charged again, the fugitive cavalry returned to their work, even the servants became inspired with courage and rushed to the attack, and the Nervians were utterly overthrown. The victory was justly considered as one of the most brilliant ever won by the great Roman leader. How exactly "*mutatis mutandis*," having regard to the change of circumstances, do the words which we have quoted from Cæsar describe the work of the fiery Sheridan at Cedar creek! It would not have been an exaggeration for either commander to say, "I won the victory." But it should be remarked that Cæsar was with his army when it was surprised, and is justly criticized for allowing himself to be caught unprepared, and that the opportune arrival of Labienus, with two fresh legions during the fight, was of the greatest service to him. Sheridan was not with his army when it was attacked. He would probably not have been surprised. He had no reinforcements at all, but won his splendid victory with the very same troops which had been driven miles by the enemy, with heavy loss.

At Marengo, our readers remember, Napoleon's first line, commanded by Victor and Gardame, was broken, the left of the second line, commanded by Lannes, was uncovered and forced to retreat. Napoleon's left wing was, in fact, completely put to flight, and his centre thrown into disorder. His right wing alone held its ground at all. Desaix, who arrived on the field just in time, met the fugitives from Victor's Division, saw Napoleon directing the retreat of his left and centre, and cried out in anguish, "The battle is lost! I can do no more than secure your retreat!" But Napoleon, with his quick eye, saw before him the auguries of success, and ordered Desaix to push forward on the right, telling him that he himself would rally the disordered troops on the centre and left to support him in the rear. Desaix galloped to the front to meet the fatal ball that laid him low. But his troops and Kellerman's dashed on. Kellerman broke through the Austrian lines and captured six battalions, with the Austrian commander-in-chief, Zach. Napoleon galloped along his line calling on the soldiers to advance. The men who had been fleeing to the rear now hastened against the foe, and tore down everything before them. So was seeming defeat turned into victory. Just about the same number of troops were engaged in this battle as fought at Cedar creek on Wednesday. But Sheridan's personal influence and success was in our judgment even more marked than that of Napoleon on the famous field of Marengo.

We think that the historical scholar will recall few, if any battles in which a commander has so brilliantly and strikingly converted disaster into success, as did our gallant and gifted Sheridan at Cedar creek. Louis XIV said, haughtily, "*L'etat, c'est moi,*" "I am the State." Sheridan might have said on Wednesday night, without boasting, *L'armee, c'est moi,*" "I am the army."—*Providence Journal.*

The "Berners Street Hoax."

The maddest of Theodore Hook's tricks was that known as the "Berners Street Hoax," which happened in 1809, as follows:—Walking down Berners street one day, Hook's companion (probably Matthews) called his attention to a particularly neat and modest house, the residence—as we inferred from the doorplate—of some decent shopkeeper's widow. "I'll lay you a guinea," said Theodore, "that in one week that nice quiet dwelling shall be the most famous in all London." The bet was taken, and in the course of four or five days, Hood had written and posted one thousand letters annexing orders to tradesmen of every sort within the bills of mortality, all to be executed on one particular day and as nearly as possible at one fixed hour. From "wagons of coals and potatoes, to books, prints, ices, feathers, jellies, and cranberry tarts," nothing in any way available to any human being but was commanded from scores of rival dealers, scattered all over the city from Wapping to Lambeth, from Whitechapel to Paddington. It can only be feebly imagined what the crash and jam and tumult of that day was. Hook had provided himself with a lodging nearly opposite the fated house, where with a couple of trusty allies he watched the progress of the melodrama. The Mayor and his chaplain arrived—invited there to take the death bed confession of a peculiating common counciliman. There also came the Govern or of the Bank, the Chairman of the Eas India Company, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister—above all, there came his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. These all obeyed the summons, for every pious and patriotic feeling had been most movingly appealed to.

They could not all reach Berners street, however—the avenue leading to it being jammed up by the drays, cars, and carriages all pressing on to the solitary widow's house; but certainly the Duke of York's military punctuality and crimson liveries brought him to the point of attack before the poor woman's astonishment had given to terror and despair. Most fierce were the brawlings of doctors and surgeons, scores of whom had been cheated of valuable hours. Attorneys, teachers of every kind, male and female, hair dressers, tailors, popular preachers, Parliamentary philanthropists, had been all alike victimized. There was an awful smashing of glass, china, harpsichords, coach-panels. Many a horse fell never to rise again. Beer-barrels and wine-barrels were overturned and exhausted with impunity amidst the press of countless multitudes. It was a great day for the pickpockets, and a great godsend to the newspapers. Then arose many a fervent hue and cry for the detection of the wholesale deceiver and destroyer. Though in Hook's own theatrical world he was instantly suspected, no sign escaped either him or his confidants. He found it convenient to be laid up a week or two by a severe fit of illness, and then promoted reconvalescence by a few weeks' country tour. He revisited Oxford, and professed an intention of commencing his residence there. But the storm blew over and Hood returned with tranquillity to the green-room.

Singing on the Scaffold.

The execution of the French murderer, Latour, was attended with singular circumstances. The *Opinion Nationale* gives these particulars:—

"When informed that his last day had arrived, he refused to hear a word from any priest, and uttered the most dreadful blasphemies. He had announced that he would compose a series of verses on the occasion, and sing them from the prison to the scaffold. Accordingly he never ceased throughout the whole distance (about three hundred and fifty yards) singing out in a loud voice the couplet in question. He ascended the steps of the scaffold firmly and lightly, and on arriving above, after deliberately regarding the multitude, he thundered forth the following lines:—

"'Allons, pauvre victime,
Ton jour de mort est arrive,
Contre toi de la tyrannie,
Le couteau sanglant est leve!'

Being then tied to the plank and flung into the usual horizontal position in order to be brought under the blade, he still went on—

"'Allons, pauvre victime,
Ton jour de mort ——.'

A heavy sound was then heard, and all was over. The crowd dispersed at once, expressing horror and indignation at such a revolting display of cynicism."

FOURTH EDITION

ARRIVAL FROM CITY POINT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ALL QUIET.

Furloughed Soldiers En Route for their Homes.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, November 4, 12½ o'clock.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports all quiet in front, and no news of any importance.

The trial of Colonel Samuel North and others, charged with complicity in the New York election frauds, is in progress to-day before the Military Commission. The forenoon has been consumed by counsel arguing the question of jurisdiction.

Great numbers of furloughed soldiers of different States are *en route* to their homes to vote.

Secretary Seward, and Assistant Secretary of State Frederick Seward, left the city this morning for their homes in the North, to cast their votes at the coming Presidential election. The former has gone to Auburn, and the latter to Albany, N. Y., their respective places of residence.

TRIAL OF COLONEL NORTH.

Question of Jurisdiction Decided in the Affirmative.

AN ELECTION CANARD.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, November 4.—The question of jurisdiction in the case of Colonel North was decided in the affirmative this morning. North's friends are endeavoring to delay the trial, so that no verdict can be reached until after election day, hoping thus to make the Northern people believe that North is not guilty, but merely a victim of the Administration.

Extra trains are going northward to-day, loaded with soldiers going home to vote. Copperheads will not have a chance to tamper with these votes.

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL NORTH.

Washington, November 4.—The trial of Colonel Samuel North, New York State Agent, and of Levi Cohen and M. M. Jones, was resumed this morning before the United States Military Commission, General Doubleday, President.

Mr. Gillette, for the defense, replied, still pleading to the jurisdiction of the Court, to the argument of Judge Advocate Foster. He held that the Dorr case, in Rhode Island, and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by Colonel Foster, were by no means similar to the present case. There is no resemblance between the case of Vallandigham and that of Colonel North and those charged with him.

Mr. Gillette then proceeded to combat Colonel Foster's argument, that in time of war certain provisions of the Constitution, which was one of peace, were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension has nothing to do with the question before the Court.

The learned Judge Advocate told the Court it was the duty of the Government to protect the soldiers against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect the soldier in relation to all his rights as far as they spring out of his relation to the Government as a soldier.

The soldier, however, does not vote by virtue of his relation as a soldier. The right to vote is a relation springing out of a local law of a State. It is the right of a man as a soldier, and not as a citizen. The Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or in peace to attempt a supervision or control over civil rights. Therefore when the State of New York as a commonwealth passes a law in relation to certain rights, it does not give the General Government control over such rights. If in this case a crime has been committed it was against a civil right of the soldiers and against the law of New York, and the remedy is to be found under the law of that State. A number of authorities were here read in support of the proposition that the United States had no common law in relation to criminal matters which could be resorted to in this and similar cases; that the United States tribunals had no power to try causes arising under the statute laws of the States; and that no Court had jurisdiction, except such as was given it by the power creating the Court. Mr. Gillette also quoted the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and argued from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of State as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character?

They were not in the military service, and did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them military authorities? It is clear that the accused are either State or political prisoners. If they are political prisoners then this tribunal has no jurisdiction. Beside State and political prisoners, these are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that this military commission has jurisdiction.

The case of Vallandigham, which had been referred to differed from this in that he violated a known law which had been published, and the consequences of the violation of which were well known to him; but Colonel North and those charged with him knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

Colonel Foster, in reply, referred again to the Vallandigham case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio had refused to grant application for a *habeas corpus* for two reasons:—

1st. That they had no power to review the decisions of a military court.

2d. That such military court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Colonel Foster argued that, under the Constitution, many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace private property may be seized for the public good; and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war? It is apparent that Congress has unlimited powers in declaring and carrying on war, and the President has the power to indicate the mode whereby the war shall be carried on.

In times of war, when the peace powers of the Constitution conflict with the war powers, the former must give way to the latter; and the President may, with perfect legality, use extraordinary powers, and such as may seem to him best in conducting the war, and he must, in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring a war to a successful termination. In this way the laws of peace must necessarily be made to give way, and what is known as martial law be substituted.

Colonel Foster also referred again to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures.

Colonel Foster continued by assuring them that the war power was strictly Constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument. If the argument of the counsel for the defense was correct, then if Lee or Longstreet were captured they could not be tried, except by regular indictment by a grand jury, and trial before a petit jury.

In the Mexican war, General Scott established military tribunals, and made the statutes of the United States to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal? And yet it would be impossible to point out the clause of the Constitution giving General Scott such power.

The President in January last ordered a Commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should be brought before it. This case of Samuel North and others was sent to this Commission by the appellate power creating the court, and consequently the Commission has no authority to say they have no jurisdiction in the case, for the jurisdiction has been given to the Commission by the Judge Advocate-General.

If there is an organized band to defraud the soldier of any one of his rights, has not a military court the right to try those who swindle the soldier of his bounty, or who deprive him of any of his rights? It is always a crime to defraud a soldier, and a Government must take the soldier's interest in hand.

The Judge Advocate denied that the crime charged was against the statute of New York. The statute does not provide for the indictment of any one who committed the crime outside of the State. In which county of the State of New York could an indictment be obtained? And consequently a military court is the proper one to take cognizance of the case, for the crime charged was one against the soldier in the field, and consequently was under the direct charge of the military authorities.

The Court was here cleared, and the Commission overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and decided that they had jurisdiction.

Colonel Foster asked the Court to render a judgment of guilty. The defendants could have put in any plea they pleased. They had chosen to plead to the jurisdiction, and must abide by the consequences.

Mr. Gillette considered the demand of the Judge Advocate an extraordinary one, and argued that a plea to the jurisdiction was not an unusual thing.

If the defence had dismissed, then the Court could decide whether a plea should be entered. Now will a military court decide, that because a plea to the jurisdiction has not been sustained, that the accused cannot be confronted with the witnesses, but that he should be condemned without a trial? The Court has simply decided that the argument against the jurisdiction was not good. If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would it have the effect of putting down the crime?

Colonel Foster, in reply, said the point in this case is when a person pleads to the jurisdiction *pro tanto*, it acknowledges the facts charged, and it is purely a matter of favor to allow the defense then to plead to the merits of the case.

The Court denied the motion of Colonel Foster, and the prisoners in turn entered the plea of not guilty.

Mr. McPherson moved that the accused be severed and separate trials be granted them.

The motion was denied.

Mr. McPherson then moved that the Judge Advocate elect whether he will try the several parties as principals or accessories. They cannot be both.

Colonel Foster said he would not amend his specification. He would not consider the parties as principals or accessories, but would try them upon the charges as set forth in the specifications.

The charges were not drawn up as an indictment at common law, but as such papers are usually drawn in proceedings before military courts.

Mr. Gillette argued that it was the duty of the Court to compel his Judge Advocate to elect how he would try the several prties, whether as principals or accessories.

The man who is to be defended as an accessory has one line of defense, and the principal has another. The evidence in either case must be different.

Mr. McPherson's motion was denied, and the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

St. Louis, November 3.—The gunboat *Undine*, one of the poorest of her class, was captured by the Rebels at Fort Harman, on the Tennessee river, on Sunday.

Twenty deserters from Fort Hermans reached Paducah on Monday. They report that Forrest, Buford, Chalmers, and Bell were concentrating there. They have fourteen pieces of cannon, besides the armament of the gunboat *Undine*.

Orders from Hood and Forrest had been read to the troops, saying that Hood was marching north, and would cross the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, while Forrest attacked Johnsonville.

The Pirate "Tallahassee."

New York, November 4.—The steamer *Chesapeake*, from Portland, has arrived at this port to-day, and reports that she was boarded by the United States steam cutter *Kensuna*, and informed that the pirate *Tallahassee* was on the coast, and had destroyed several vessels.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 4.—Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 126; do bonds, 120; Michigan Southern, 72; New York Central, 122; Reading, 104¾; Hudson River, 121; Erie, 99; Gold, 223; Sterling for Cotton, 36½; 10-40s, 91½; 5-20s, coupons, 101; Coupon 6s, 105¾.

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